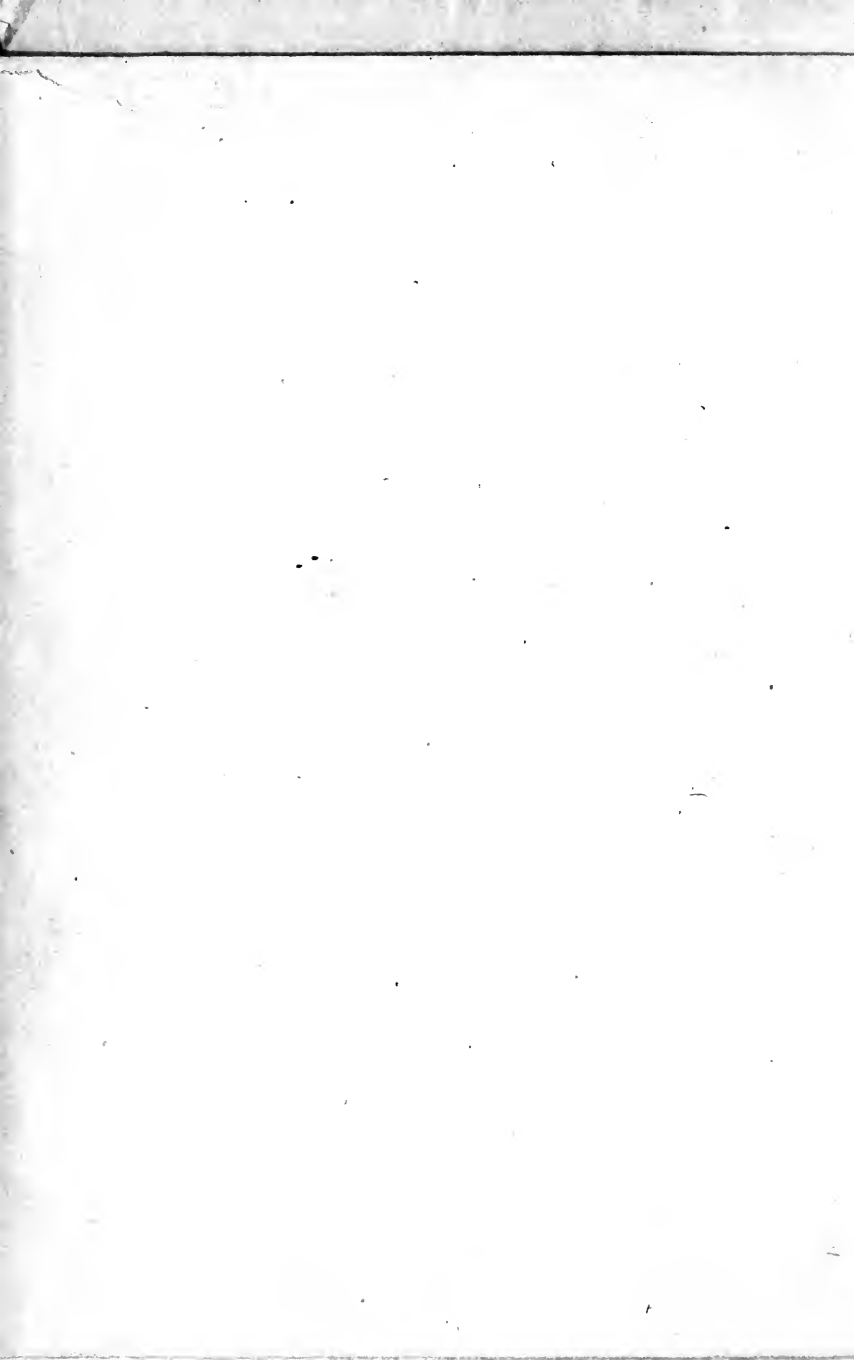


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**COMMERCIAL**  
**DIRECTORY**  
**OF**  
**MANILA**  
**1901**







COMMERCIAL

DIRECTORY

OF

MANILA

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



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# MANILA



**History.**—On the 19th of May, in the year 1571, the Governor Miguel Lopez de Legaspi made peace with chief Lacandola and his nephew Soliman, who held between them the territory now occupied by the city of Manila, and took possession of it in the name of Felipe II, King of Spain, to whom the inhabitants swore fidelity and allegiance.

The beautiful bay of Manila, the river Pasig, and more especially the open clear country around the place induced Legaspi to found the city at the point where the Pasig empties into the bay, and gave it the name of Manila, which was the same name as the place had before, owing to the ancient custom of the natives of giving the place where they established their towns the name of some common tree, and as in this place the tree called “nila” grew abundantly, they added the prefix “man,” which signifies “there is,” the result being “man-nilá,” which the Spaniards have

corrupted into Manila.

On the 24th of June Legaspi established the City Council of Manila, making this city the Capital of the Philippine Islands with all the privileges inherent as such in the same manner as cities were established and organized in Spain.

The privileges of the city of Manila were confirmed by the King by an ordinance dated November 19, 1595, and another of the 20th of March, 1596, in which the Spanish Monarch also granted the city a coat of arms, consisting of a silver castle on a red ground with a crowned lion on the lower part by the side of a delphin holding a sword and thrashing the sea with its tail.

The city of Manila since its foundation up to our day has passed through many vicissitudes, which we shall briefly sketch. The year following its foundation in 1572 the death of Legaspi occurred, the loss of this great man being a heavy misfortune for the Philippines, who lost in him a upright and just governor and a loving father; full of tenderness for the natives, who regarded him with respect and affection; it was also a heavy loss for Spain, for whom Legaspi was a clever and sagacious politician, who with unselfishness, prudence and constancy dedicated his noble efforts to the extension of the sovereignty of Castile and to assure forever the civilization and well-being of this beautiful archipelago.

Shortly after this heavy loss while Guido de Lavezares was Governor of the Islands, on the 30th of November, 1574, the famous Chinese pirate called Ly-Ma-Hong appeared in the bay of Manila with a fleet of ninety-five vessels and over two thousand fighting men who, guided by the Japanese Sioco, landed near the city, attacking it vigorously and putting it in great peril. At the first attack Field Marshal Martin de Goyti fell and many soldiers were killed, but Juan Salcedo, Governor of Vigan, arriving with

enforcements, the Spaniards regained courage and succeeded in repulsing the Chinese, who were defeated and followed by the victorious Spaniards as far as the province of Pangasinan, where the remnants of their fleet and army were destroyed. The King of Spain conferred the title of "Noble and Always Loyal City" upon Manila, recording the grant in the Ordinance of 1574.

In 1581, while the Islands were under the government of Gonzalo Ronquillo, Father Domingo Salazar, the first archbishop of Manila, arrived in this city on the 21st of December of the same year. The Bishopric was dependent upon Mexico. This same year Governor Ronquillo died, and while his funeral was being conducted, a terrible fire occurred, which commenced in the church of San Agustin where the funeral rites were being celebrated, the fire spreading all over the city, which was reduced to ashes, with the loss of many lives.

In the year 1593 the Governor Gomes Perez Dasmariñas ordered the walls of this city to be constructed and also the fort of Santiago. He founded the College of Santa Potenciana, which was established as an asylum for the orphans of soldiers. In 1596 Francisco Tello de Guzman defeated in Manila bay a large Dutch fleet which had endeavored to capture the city. About the same time the Bishopric was raised to the dignity of an Archbishopric by a Brief of Pope Clement VIII and sub-divided into three bishoprics. On the 8th of May, 1598, the Audiencia was established in this city at the request of the Archbishop.

In this year 1603, while the Islands were being governed by Pedro Bravo, a plot was organized by over thirty thousand Chinese for the purpose of assassinating the then small Spanish colony, and as a result one of the most bloody scenes recorded in the history of the Philippines took place, but as the plans of the

Chinese were discovered by a native woman the Spaniards were able to be on their guard and when the attack commenced drove the Chinese from the city although they succeeded in burning many buildings and killed every one whom they met. The result of this uprising was that the Chinese were completely defeated and scattered after maintaining a siege of the city which was met by a heroic defense. In this same year a terrible fire occurred in which the principal buildings were burned and a greater part of the houses of the city.

In this year 1609, while Juan de Silva was Governor, the Dutch blockaded the port of Manila but were repulsed with a loss of three vessels out of the five which composed their fleet. Not satisfied with this, the Governor, with prodigious activity, gathered together in Cavite a fleet manned by five thousand men and well provided, with which he set forth in pursuit of the Dutch, who were utterly defeated off Playa-Honda (Zambales) on the 14th of April, 1617, together with the Moro pirates with whom they had allied themselves.

In the year 1645 twelve Dutch men-of-war entered the bay of Manila and made a vain attempt to capture the city of Manila and other ports. General Lorenzo Ugarte attacked them and gained a great victory over the Dutch Navy, which lost them the death of Admiral Witier. This same year Manila was visited by a terrible earthquake which left nothing standing but the convent and church of San Agustin and caused the death of over six hundred persons who were crushed by falling buildings.

In 1762 while the country was enjoying a period of advancement and prosperity and was in its most flourishing condition, an English fleet entered the bay, surprising the inhabitants of the colony, who were ignorant of the declaration of war against Spain which

had been made by England. The English fleet entered on the 18th of September; it was composed of thirteen men-of-war, manned by seven thousand European soldiers and commanded by Admiral Cornik and General Draper. A demand was made for surrender of all the Islands and on the 24th of the same month the bombardment of the city of Manila took place. The city was subjected to a torrent of projectiles, with the result that the English finally succeeded in taking it. The Spaniards appointed Simon de Anda y Salazar Governor of the Islands, and he, with great activity and valor, recruited and organized a powerful army, which besieged the invaders in Manila, causing them heavy losses and never giving them a moment's repose, frequently obliging them to take refuge within the walls of the city under the shelter of their cannons. After the Spaniards had endured endless privations and dangers the treaty of peace was signed between England and Spain; word was received in Manila in March, 1764, and Anda triumphantly entered the city.

In the beginning of October in the year 1820 Manila was visited by an epidemic of Asiatic cholera morbus, which caused a panic among the population, who believed that it was due to the foreigners having poisoned the waters. This belief resulted in some lamentable outrages and assassinations which armed force was required to repress.

In the year 1844 General Narcisio Claveria succeeded in putting an end to the piratical excursions of the Moros of Jolo, Balanguingue and other southern islands. These marauders heretofore had been in the habit of attacking different parts of the islands, committing robbery and assassination and making many captives, their daring reaching the extreme of even entering the bay of Manila. On this account an expedition against them was prepared, and

after a fiercely contested battle, over four hundred Moros were killed and three hundred taken prisoner, over two thousand captives held by them were liberated, one hundred and twenty four of their cannon captured and one hundred and fifty of their vessels seized. By this severe lesson they were held in check for a considerable time and forced to live up to the treaty which they had signed. This state of affairs, however, lasted but a short time, and in February, 1851, General Antonio de Urbiztondo was obliged to leave Manila at the head of another expedition composed of four regiments of artillery, marines and militia, commanded by the heroic Father Ybañez. Upon his arrival at Jolo he attacked the Mores successfully killing a great number of them and taking eight of their forts along with a large quantity of artillery.

In 1862, while the Islands were being governed by General Rafael de Echague, cholera morbus again appeared in Manila although not with the same severeness as before.

In 1863,—a year of unhappy memory for Manila,—a tremendous earthquake occurred, which ruined the Cathedral and many other buildings of this city, causing the death of many persons. In 1877, while General Moriones was Governor, the project of the patriotic Carriedo was carried into effect and the water-work system of this city was inaugurated.

In the year 1880, while General Fernando Primo de Rivera, Marquis of Estella, was Governor, heavy earthquakes were felt in this city on the 14th of July of that year; they were repeated during several successive days with equal intensity. These earthquakes destroyed the buildings which the earthquake of 1863 had left standing and caused the greatest panic among the residents of the city, who fled to the outlying districts in search of safety. That nothing might be lack-

ing to complete the horror of this calamity, cholera morbus again broke out in the Capital, causing numerous victims and producing the greatest terror among the inhabitants.

In this unfortunate year the European cable was laid putting Manila in connection with the rest of the world, and in 1883 the first street railway system of this city was inaugurated. During the brief command of General Despujols in 1891 the inauguration of the first railroad of the Philippines was celebrated, the line running from Manila to Dagupan. Four years after, in 1895, the electric light system was established in this city, and in this same year General Blanco opened, under the most favourable auspices, the first Regional Exposition of the Philippines.

Finally, in August, 1896, the Philippine Revolution broke out in the province of Cavite against the Spanish domination.

The 1st of May, 1898, war having been declared between Spain and the United States of America, the squadron of Admiral Dewey entered the bay of Manila and destroyed the Spanish fleet in the port of Cavite; after a long blockade of three months and one half in the bay of Manila this city capitulated and the American flag was raised at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th of August, 1898.

**Geographical Description:** The city of Manila is situated in the torrid zone, between East Longitude  $120^{\circ} 58' 3''$  and  $14^{\circ} 35' 30''$  North Latitude of the Greenwich Meridian,

**Situation:** Manila is situated in the central portion of the island of Luzon, bounded on the north by the province of Bulacan, on the south by the province of Cavite, on the east by the province of Morong and on the west by Manila bay.

**Extention:** This city has a superficial area of 683.84 hectares, approximately.

**Climate:** The climate is mild and temperate although not the most healthy in the Archipelago.

The season of the greatest heat commences in the month of March, when the south-west monsoon sets in, and in October the north-east monsoon ushers in a period of cool and agreeable weather.

**Temperature:** The annual mean temperature of the archipelago at the level of the sea is from 27 to 28 degrees centigrade, the maximum extremes being from 37 to 38 degrees, although, naturally, in elevated places the temperature is much lower.

**Hydrometry:** The maximum evaporation occurs in the months of March, April and May, in which the amount of water evaporated is from nine to ten millimeters per diem, the minimum of evaporation occurring in the months of July, August, September and October, in which the precipitation is abundant; the remaining months are those which most nearly approximate the average evaporation, which varies between 5 and 6 millimeters.

**Population:** The last census, taken in the year 1898, showed that the city had a population of 400,230, including 42,000 registered Chinese.

**Topography:** Manila and the surrounding country which forms the province of that name is generally level.

**Language:** The native language is the Tagalo dialect, but Spanish is very commonly spoken although more or less corrupted.

**Monuments and Notable Edifices:** The monuments existing in this city are the Magellan obelisk, situated on the public promenade of the same name on the banks of the Pasig; the obelisk of Simon de Anda, which is situated at the end of the Maria Cristiana drive; the statue of Charles IV, situated in the centre of the garden of the Palace square in the Walled City; the statue of Isabela II, in the Malate



square; the statue of Archbishop Benavides, in the Santo Tomas square; the statue of Juan Sebastian Elcano, in the City Hall, and finally, the Carriedo Fountain, situated at the Sampaloc Rotunda.

A visitor in the city of Manila who misses the imposing buildings, beautiful driveways and other public monuments of European cities will be right in saying that it is difficult to believe that this country has been for over three centuries under the flag of artistic Spain. Nothing similar to the cathedrals of Burgos and Seville is to be found in Manila, no evidence of that creative genius which has displayed its fantasy in the Alhambra or its severity in the Escorial, which builds palaces like temples and temples which are monuments of glory; nothing, in short, is to be found here to the Spain which has marked its passage through the world with monuments which are glories of architecture.

Nevertheless Spain has been here and here lived the great Herrera, who left no other monument to his memory than the church and convent of San Agustin, which building although it may not show the master hand of the great architect who gave speech to the stones of the Escorial, yet shows the thought of the wise mathematician who so successfully combined the forces of resistance that when everything else in Manila was destroyed this church of San Agustin still stood.

In order to explain this strange fact it is necessary to examine History, from the teachings of which we find that the city of Manila has been heavily visited by fire and by earthquakes. Shortly after Legaspi took possession of the city he planned the construction of a citadel at the mouth of the river Pasig, which he called the Roval Fort of Saint James, and near this he outlined the city, constructing several buildings for the public service and over one hundred and fifty houses for the inhabitants. For nearly ten years Manila continued to

grow, its buildings constantly increasing, and then it was reduced to ashes by a devastating fire, which took place on the 17th of January, 1583. Over twenty years of constant labor followed to re-construct the city, which labor was again offset by another terrible fire which occurred on the night of April 30, 1603.

These severe lessons taught the inhabitants of Manila that the wood which they wished to use on account of their fear of earthquakes was not the proper material; and the rich quarries of Luzon offered excellent material for solid constructions. Manila was then beautified by imposing buildings and the inhabitants constructed houses which according to contemporaneous records of that period "were equal to European palaces;" but all this grandeur was buried in the ruins of the earthquake of the 30th of November, 1645. The city of Manila continued to struggle, ever striving for beauty, that it might with justice be called the "Pearl of the Orient," but these efforts were constantly frustrated, either by fire or by earthquakes, and thus the XVIII Century passed and the present was ushered in without any of the monumental edifices which fill the ancient cities of Europe, although many buildings worthy of mention which were destroyed by the earthquake of 1863 could lay claims to beauty of construction. Those of the building which were not destroyed in 1863 were thrown down by the earthquake of 1889. The most praiseworthy efforts have been made by the Department of Public Works of the past domination to prevent the earthquakes from being the gulf into which the public wealth of Manila is cast, but that body was able to do but little more than beautify the districts of Ermita, Malate and San Miguel, in which many beautiful houses belonging to the rich citizens of Manila have been constructed.

The result is that architecture is compelled to content itself with low buildings and is almost unable to

avail itself of stone and other hard materials, the result being that the rigidity of the straight line is of necessity the rule followed; thus all the buildings in Manila which can be called notable have a certain appearance of smallness although their dimensions make them large. The so-called Palace of the City Council has a greater frontage than useful space; the Cathedral with its three naves formed by parallel columns resting on granite bases leaves much to be desired with regard to the arrangement of the lights; the church of Santo Domingo lacks the elevation which its style requires; the convents of the religious corporations are built with two façades, and in general, all of the churches are plain evidence of what I have stated,—that is, that notwithstanding the amount of space covered by these buildings, they appear too small to anyone looking at them with the eye of an artist.

An exception might be made to the building called Intendencia, in which both plan and intelligence are to be observed in its development, but the monotony of its lines wearies the eye. The church of the Jesuit Friars, called the church of San Ignacio is built in the style of the Renaissance and is very beautiful. The façade of this church is not only characteristic of the order to which it belongs but also shows what can be done with brick in the Philippines. The Normal School and the Observatory, also belonging to the Jesuit friars, and the Temple of the Carmen of the Recoletos, entirely constructed of iron on a system of triangulations with beautiful glass windows whose colors are worthy of admiration, are the only two buildings outside of the Walled City worthy of attention of the traveller.

Now that the new domination of the Philippines gives rise to hopes for better things in the future, it is not vain to affirm that the city of Manila, under

the American flag, will soon recover from its past misfortunes, again attain the rank which belongs to it and shortly reach a stage of greatness which will make it worthy of admiration among the other cities of the Orient.

The country of Franklin, of Edison, which counts among its citizens such eminent engineers as those who realized such gigantic works as the Croton water system of New York, the overland railways which unite the Atlantic with the Pacific, a nation which like the United States knows how to construct cities, on the wide streets of which are found such buildings as the City Hall of New York, the Capital at Washington and Faneuil Hall of Boston, and many others which are admired for their beauty and elegance, will doubtless find a means of making Manila the Queen City of the Orient.

**Constituted Government.**—Up to the present time no definite government of the archipelago has been established, although there is a Civil Commission in the city of Manila which has been appointed by the Washington Government, with legislative powers, encharged with the study of the Philippine problem. This Commission will probably constitute the future government of the Philippines, the military jurisdiction for the present continuing in its functions in the government of the islands, which it will do until the country is completely pacified. The Civil Commission is composed of the following gentlemen:

**American Civil Commission.** (Palace of the Ayuntamiento).

<i>President,</i>	- - -	William H. Taft.
<i>Commissioner,</i>	- -	Dean C. Worcester.
„	- -	Luke E. Wright.
„	- -	Henry C. Ide.
„	- -	Bernard Moses.
<i>Secretary,</i>		Arthur W. Fergusson.

**Military Government of the Philip-  
pines.** (Ayuntamiento).

*Commanding General and Military Governor.*

Major General Arthur MacArthur.

*Aides.*

1st Lt. Floyd W. Harris, 4th U.S. Cavalry.  
1st Lt. William L. Kenly, 1st Artillery, U.S.A.

*Chief of Staff.*

Thomas H. Barry, Brigadier General, U.S.V.

*Adjutant General.*

Samuel D. Sturgis, Lieut.-Colonel, U.S.V.

*Inspector General.*

Stephen C. Mills, Major, U.S.A.

*Judge Advocate, Secretary.*

Enoch H. Crowder, Lieut.-Colonel, 39th Infan-  
try, U.S.V.

*Chief Quartermaster.*

C. P. Miller, Major, U.S.A.

*Chief Commissary.*

Edward E. Dravo, Major, U.S.A.

*Chief Surgeon.*

Charles R. Greenleaf, Colonel, U.S.A.

*Chief Paymaster.*

Albert S. Towar, Lt.-Col. U.S.A.

*Chief Signal Officer.*

James Allen, Lieut.-Col. U.S.A.

*Chief Ordnance Officer.*

John R. McGinness, Lt.-Col. U.S. Army.

*Chief Engineer.*

John Biddle, Captain, U.S.A.

*Assistant Quartermaster.*

W. E. Horton, Captain, U.S. Volunteers.

**Civil Government.** (Calle Beaterio No. 98).

*Provost Marshal General.*

J. Franklin Bell, Brigadier General, U.S.V.

*Aides de camp.*

James P. Harbeson, 1st Lt., 12th Infantry.

John A. Huntsman, 2nd Lt., 36th infantry, U.S.V.

### **Staff.**

*Ajutant General.*

Charles T. Menoher, Lieutenant, 6th U.S. Artillery.

*Judge Advocate.*

William P. Vose, Major, 6th U.S. Artillery.

*President Board of Health.*

Guy L. Edie, Major, U.S. Volunteers.

*Superintendent of Prisons.*

Wm. P. Rodgers, Major, 20th Infantry, U.S.V.

*Assistant Paymaster.*

T. D. Keleher, Major, U.S. Volunteers.

*Department Streets, Parks, Fire and Sanitation.*

Herman Hall, Captain, 21st U.S. Infantry.

*Member of Board of Health.*

Charles Lynch, Captain, U.S. Army.

*Superintendent, Public Prison.*

Holman G. Purinton, Captain, 29th Inf. U.S.V.,

*City Engineer, Department Public Works and  
Water Supply.*

Charles W. Mead, Captain, 36th Inf., U.S.V.

*Department Prison Records.*

Charles W. Freeland, Chaplain, U.S. Army.

*Department of Inspection.*

Arthur R. Kerwin, 1st Lt. 13th U.S. Inftry.

*Department of Licenses,*

Harry G. Bishop, 1st Lt. 6th U.S. Artillery.

*Department Municipal Records.*

John W. Haussermann, 1st Lt. 34th Inf. U.S.V.

*Assistant to Quartermaster.*

Sam F. Bottoms, 1st Lt. 6th U.S. Artillery.

*Judge Inferior Provost Court.*

George P. Whittsett, 1st Lt. 32 Infty. U.S.V.

*Chief of Secret Police.*

Charles R. Trowbridge, 1st Lt. 11th Cav. U.S.V.

*City Veterinarian.*

Eugene C. Batten.

**Sanitary Department.**

*Chief of Department.*

Charles R. Greenleaf.

*Aid.*

F. P. Reynolds.

*President, Board of Health.*

G. L. Edie.

**Engineers.**

*Chief of the Department.*

C. W. Mead.

*Chief Clerk.*

Charles D. Gooch.



## **American Police.**

*Chief of Police.*

H. E. Wilder, Colonel, 34th Infantry, U.S.V.

*Aids.*

W. A. Williams, Lt , 21st U.S. Infantry.  
Grant Gillespie, 1st Lt. 32nd Infantry, U.S.V.

## **Supreme Court.**

(Calle Palacio 47).

*President.*

Cayetano Arellano.

*Attorney General.*

Florentino Torres.

*President of the Civil Branch.*

Manuel Araullo.

*President of the Criminal Branch.*

Richard W. Young.

*Magistrates.*

Gregorio Araneta.

Julio Llorente.

Dionisio Chanco.

*Assistants to Attorney General.*

Tomas del Rosario.

Antonio Constantino.

*Secretary of the Gubernative Branch.*

Higinio Benitez.

*Secretary of the Civil Branch.*

Roman Espiritu.

*Secretary of the Criminal Branch.*

Ramon Fernandez.

*Secretary of the Department of Public Prosecution.*

Bartolome Revilla.

*Secretary of the Gubernative Branch.*

Ramon Salinas.

**Offices in the Intendencia Building.**

Treasury (Room 2).

*Treasurer.*

C. F. Parker, Captain, 4th U.S. Artillery.

**Office Civil Service Examining Board.**

(Room No. 3).

*President.*

Cayetano Arellano.

*Members.*

Frederick Heiskell.

Leon Pepperman.

S. Ferguson.

**Auditor's Department.**

(Room No. 4.)

*Auditor pro tem.*

S. L. Adams.

*Employees.*

W. S. Jenkius.

W. A. Peverall.

A. M. Easthagen.

**Office of Patents, Trade-Marks and  
Copyrights.**

(Room No. )

*Chief.*

George P. Ahern, Captain, 9th Infantry.

*Recorder of the Department.*

José M. Torres.

**Board of Claims.**

(Room No. 7).

*President, pro tem.*

J. B. Porter, Major, 28th Infantry, U.S.V.

*Recorder.*

J. M. Liddell, Captain, 29th Infantry, U.S.V.

*Counsel for the United States.*

Hon. W. F. Norris.

*Stenographer.*

Miss Kate McIsaac.

*Interpreter.*

Miss Helena Moran.

**Department of Forests.**

(Room No. ).

*Chief.*

Geo. P. Ahern, Captain, 9th U.S. Infantry.

*Stenographer.*

S. Edgar Smith.

*Translator*

Henry H. Murphy.

*Botanist.*

Regino Garcia.

*Recorder.*

José Villapol.

*Clerk.*

Gregorio Basa.

**Department of Records (Room 15.)**

*Librarian*

M. de Iriarte.

*Employees.*

M. Miranda.

R. de Guzman.

**Internal Revenue Department.**

(Calle de Anloague.)

*Collector.*

C. H. Sleeper, Captain, 37th Infantry, U.S.V.

*Assistant Collector.*

Ellis Cromwell, Lt. 39th Inf. U.S.V.

*Cashier.*

Teodoro Aranda.

*Department of Industrial Tax.*

Domingo Martinez.

*Department of House Tax.*

W. E. Jones.

**Custom House** (Muelle de la Reyna.)*Collector.*

James F. Smith, Brigadier General U.S.V.

*Deputy Collector.*

F. N. Colton.

*Cashier.*

D. J. Becker, Jr.

*Assistant.*

P. W. Wandercowtt.

*Accountant.*

G. M. Lack.

*Inspectors.*

F. Stanley.

R. Varfeld.

Chas. White.

Chested Murphy.

H. Page.

**Post Office** (Escolta.)*Director General of Posts.*

F. W. Vaille.

*Assistant.*

T. L. Stocking.

*Inspector.*

H. G. Masters.

*Superintendent.*

E. G. Hetzler.

*Cashier*

W. S. Parsons.

*Assistant*

H. T. Nolting.

*Recorder.*

H. A. Shannon.

*Superintendent M. O.*

L. M. Shellatuger.

### **Public Instruction.**

*Superintendent Public Instruction.*

Fred. W. Atkinson.

### **Native Police** (Calle Real No. 108).

*Major and Inspector.*

Tomas Goyenechea.

**A. Company—David Street.**

Captain: Gerardo Ayllon.

Lieutenants: Silvino Montero and Antonio de Goicouria.

**B. Company—Quiapo.**

Captain: José de Crame.

Lieutenants: Salvador G. de Lara and Eusebio Mójica.

**C. Company—Malate.**

Captain: Severo Obispo.

Lieutenants: Estanislao Somera and Manuel Morillo.

**D. Company—Sampaloc.**

Captain: Vicente Usac.

Lieutenants: Juan de Zúñiga, Wenceslao Dumayas and Queremon Puey.

**E. Company—Intramuros**

Captain: Enrique Miralles.

Lieutenants: Luis Guirong and Felix Cortey.

**F. Company—Malabon.**

Captain: José Llobregat.

Lieutenants: Francisco Blanco y Juan Elveña.

**Naval Station.**

Rear-Admiral G. C. Remey is Comanding Officer of the Naval Station and of the United States Naval Forces in the Philippine Islands. His official residence is in Cavite and the Offices of this Department are established there, the only office of the Department in Manila being that of the.

**Captain of the Port** (Muelle de la Reina)  
(Queen's Wharf)

*Captain of the Port.*

William Braunersreuther.

*Chief Clerk.*

W. M. Taylor.

*Nautical Expert.*

E. E. Alayden.

*Cashier*

R. L. Strayer.

*Asistant Cashier.*

E. A. Barretto.

*Stenographer.*

Mrs. A. Emerson.

*Custodian of Floating Property.*

Eugene Geary.  
W. P. Baruth.

*Boarding Officer.*

E. F. Dufresne.

*Entry Recorder.*

L. Limanoc.

*Clearing Officer.*

J. Palermo.  
S. Abad.

*Lighthouse Keeper.*

B. Calzada.

*Director of the Semaphore.*

F. Gogersa.

*Clerk of the Hydrographic Commission.*

John D. Chase.

*Interpreter.*

L. A. Barretto.

**Ecclesiastical Government.**

King Felipe II who called the city of Manila the head of the Philippines wished it to be the head not only in the political order, but also in matters of religion, and to this end sought from Pope Clement VIII and Apostolic Bull by virtue of which the Episcopal See of Manila was elevated to the category of Metropolitan See of the Philippine Island, divided into the dioceses of Cebu in the



Island of that name, that of New Segobia in Vigan, and that of Nueva Caceres in the Camarines, the number being completed by the Episcopal See of Jaro in Iloilo, created by Pope Pious XIX in the reign of Isabella II.

The present Archbishop of Manila is the Reverend Bernardino Nozaleda de Villa, the diocesis being governed in his absence by the Reverend P. L. Chapelle, Archbishop of New Orleans, who exercises jurisdiction in the Archipelago as Apostolic Delegate to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands.

The Metropolitan See of Manila is the only one in the Philippines having an Ecclesiastical Chapter, which is composed of the following personal :

A Dean as President.

An Archdeacon.

A Presbyter.

A School-master.

A Treasurer.

A Doctoral.

A Magistral.

A Penitentiary.

Two Prebendaries.

Four Rationers.

Four Half Rationers.

Other Subaltern Priests.

At the present time the greater part of these prebends are vacant pending action by the Holy See concerning the organization to be given the Chapter of Manila owing to the recent separation of Church and State in accordance with the Constitution of the United States.

The Ecclesiastical Court is constituted by :

A Vicar-general.

A Prosecuting Officer.

A Notary.

And a Secretary of the Court.

The parochial administration both in Manila and the other provinces in the Archipelago is at the present time in the hands of the Philippine clergy.

### **Religious Corporations.**

Until the year 1898 the greater part of the parishes were administered by the religious corporations, which are named in the following list according to their seniority in the Philippines.

**AGUSTINS.**—Arrived in the Philippines in the same expedition with Legaspi, one of them being Father Urdaneta, in the year 1571; their convent is established on the corner of Real and Palacio Streets, No. 181 Walled City; the representative of the Order is the Reverend Father Jose Lobo.

**FRANCISCANS.**—Arrived in the Philippines in 1577; their convent is established in Solano Street 340; the Order is represented by the Reverend Father Juan de Dios Villajos.

**JESUITS.**—Arrived in the Philippines in 1581, and remained until the year 1768, at which time they left the Islands, returning to them in 1859; their convent is situated in Arzobispo Street, No. 145 Walled City; the representative of the Order is the Reverend Father Pio Pi.

**DOMINICANS.**—Arrived in the Philippines in the year 1587; their convent is situated in the Walled City on the corner of Beateria and Solano Streets; No. 78 the representative of the Order is the Reverend Father Santiago Paya.

**THE RECOLLECTOS.**—Arrived in the Philippines in 1606; their convent is situated at the southern end of Cabildo Palacio, No. 4 Walled City; the Order is represented by the Reverend Father Francisco Ayarri.

**PAULISTS.**—These friars and the Congregation of Daughters of Charity arrived in the Philippines in 1862; their convent is situated in Arzobispo Street

No. 145; the Order is represented by the Reverend Father Jaime Ariols.

**CAPUCHINS.**—This Order came to the Philippines in 1896 to engage in missionary work in the Caroline and Palaos Islands; their convent is in Palacio Street, No. 306 Walled City; the Order is represented by the Reverend Father Alfonso de Morentin.

### **Foreign Consulates in Manila.**

#### *Austria-Hungaria.*

W. Wegelin, Consul (absent) A. Debrunner, acting Consul, No. 4 Calle Martinez.

#### *Belgium.*

E. C. Andre, Consul.—J. M. Poizat, Consular Agt.—G. Wolter, Chancelier, No. 6 Calle Hurtado.

#### *Bolivia.*

Rafael Perez, Consul (absent) Cosme Rosales, acting Consul, No. 2 Isla del Romero.

#### *Brazil.*

Miguel Henry, Consul.—Batlle Bldg., No. 70 Calle Rosario.

#### *Chile.*

Antonio Malvehy, Consul, No. 84 Calle Echague.

#### *China.*

Chen Ye Chiang, Consul No. 94 Carvallo.

#### *Denmark.*

R. H. Wood, Consul (absent) F. Stuart Jones, acting Consul, No. 2 Calle Carenero.

#### *Ecuador.*

R. E. Barretto, Consul (absent) A. M. Barretto, acting Consul, Eo. 4 Calle Barraca.

*France.*

C. de Berard, Consul.—Marcel Maningue, Chancellor, No. 373 Calle General Solano.

*Germany.*

Dr. Fred Krüger, Consul.—G. Klocke, acting Secy. No. 331 Calle General Solano.

*Great Britain.*

Captain S. H. Harford, Consul, W. H. M. Sinclair, vice Consul.—John Maye, Surgeon, Calle de Nozaleda.

*Italy.*

Francisco Reyes, Consul, No. 19-21 Plaza del P. Moraga.

*Japan.*

Goro Narita, vice Consul.—T. Hojo, Chancellor.—R. Kawachi, Cancellor.

*Liberia.*

Ricardo Summers, Consul, No. 143 Calle Magallanes.

*Mexico.*

E. Batlle, Consul.—Batlle Bldg., No. 70 Calle Rosario.

*Netherlands.*

P. K. A. Meerkamp Van Embden, Consul.—A. S. Crecas, acting Consul, No. 277 Muelle de la Reina.

*Portugal.*

S. Jesus Alvarez Perez, Consul, No. 5, Plaza Moraga.

*Russia.*

C. D. Berard, acting vice Consul, No. 373 Calle General Solano.

*Spain.*

Louis Marinas, Consul General.—Nicolas Maria Rivero, vice Consul Calle Nueva, Ermita.

*Sweden and Norway.*

F. E. Coney, Consul (absent) R. Toovey, acting Consul, No. 323 Muelle del Rey.

*Switzerland.*

E. Sprungli, Consul (absent) J. Preisig, vice Consul, No. 76 Escolta.

*Uruguay.*

Manuel Peypoch, Consul, Calle Real, Malate.



## **Historical Sketch of Commerce in the Philippines.**

The conditions of the Philippine Archipelago owing to its magnificent geographical situation, the extent of its territory and richness of its soil and sub-soil, give it the preeminent right to occupy a high commercial rank among Oriental countries, explain its past importance and give ground for well founded hopes for a great future.

The Philippines are apparently a continuation of the continent of Asia, stretching toward the Caroline and Palao Islands and the great American continent. They are the central point of navigation which unites the Old World with the new, and would be this centre if their

badly arranged customs tariff had not given to Hong-kong that which Nature has conceded to the city of Manila.

The Philippine Archipelago without political unity, with the islands opposed to each other, and even within the regions of a single island implacable hatred and animosity sustained by the ancient chiefs, it is easy to understand that Philippine commerce prior to the arrival of the Europeans was nothing more than that imposed by the bare necessities of life.

A new flag, with new men, who, from Manila, strove to implant an unknown civilization, attracted the attention of all neighbouring countries and excited by the novelty they approached, bringing letters of friendship and commercial franchises. Thus we see in the history of this country, first China, Japan, and Malacca, than the Islands of Java and Sumatru, and finally Cambodia and Bengal send to Manila their vessels laden with rich merchandise, which they either sold or exchanged for products of the country.

As Manila depended politically upon Mexico, its communication with the City of Mexico was continuous and regular by means of the famous Acapulco galleons, which at the same time brought to Manila the laws of the mother country and provided articles and manufactures of industrial Europe, returning laden with the rich products of the Orient,

The Acapulco galleons were, then, the first link in the chain of the commerce between the Philippines and Europe and were also the foundation of the wealth of the city of Manila. At that time there being no other city in the Orient to dispute its supremacy the city of Manila has been since the Sixteenth Century the centre of trade for all articles which are produced and Manufactured in the countries which geographers include under the name of Malaysia. Manila was the commercial deposit of the Orient ; to it came the trade

of China with its rich silks, of Japan with its lacquerware and porcelain, Ceylon with its cinnamon and nutmeg and other species, India with its treasure of pearls and precious stones, Bengal with its beautiful woven cloths, Siam and Camboja with ivory, sandalwood and incense and Persia even contributed its inimitable carpets, rugs and other articles of merit.

This merchandise was purchased in the greater part by the citizens of the city of Manila, who sent it to Europe by way of Mexico, the Acapulco galleons being the means of communications, carrying rich cargoes, which brought in fabulous profits, returning to Manila laden with large quantities of gold and silver, which were distributed among the citizens of this city; the city paid the State \$7,500 for the use of the galleon, for merchants at that time worked in unison.

In order that the enterprise might be managed with the greatest equity, the galleon was gauged in Cavite before a board in which the citizens of Manila were represented by one of the members of the City Council, and after the net capacity of the vessel was determined it was distributed pro rata among all the citizens, who were allowed to ship merchandise in the proportion corresponding to them, or to sell it to some other person.

The commerce of Manila increased day by day until by the middle of the XVIII Century the cities of Seville and Cadiz, at that time the emporiums of the commerce of the Indies, presented to the King a complaint stating that the commerce which Manila conducted with New Spain injured them to such an extent that they would be obliged to close up their cloth and silk factories as it was impossible for them to make headway against competition with goods imported from the Orient, and although the King paid heed to these complaints and limited to

\$250,000 the value of the cargo of merchandise which the Acapulco galleons were permitted to take on in Manila, this commerce continued until the year 1815, producing magnificent profits for the citizens of the city of Manila, who, under the impulse of such prosperous business, failed to pay the proper amount of attention to the agriculture industry of the country the first and principal foundation of wealth in every country.

The galleons were succeeded by the Colonial Company of the Philippines, founded by King Charles III who granted to it privileges and dispensed all his royal favor in order that a new and efficacious impulse might be given to wealth of the Philippines; but these desires of the Spanish monarch were soon found to be frustrated by the lack of skill of the managers of this great company, who, appointed perhaps by favoritism, lacked knowledge necessary to direct its affairs by an upright administration and always closed their account with enormous losses, the result being that the company was unable to make headway against such heavy depletions in its treasury. After continuous and bitter struggles, which are well worthy of study, the city of Manila finally succeeded of emancipating itself on the annoying tutelage of State in Europe, and with newly aroused energy commenced to enthusiastically develop the natural resources of the country, and guided by science again entered upon business enterprises of all kinds, creating new industries which gave rise to new questions of law which it was necessary to determine by special regulations in order that capital might be secure and operations not exceed the limits of justice. By Royal Order of the 26th of July of the year 1832 the Code of Commerce which had been shortly before promulgated in Spain, was made extensive in its application to the Philippines.



The city being regarded by the new Codes as a regular municipal corporation, the irritating monopoly of the powerful and rich become a thing of the past, and every citizen was at liberty to engage in commerce and society possessed the well founded hope that the competition of the many would result in the benefit of all. Nevertheless, this new régime did not bring to the Philippines as had been hoped a new commercial period, for the custom laws were constantly operative against it; these, although bringing some benefit to the Government in the way of revenue, have always here as in other countries tended to crush and trammel commerce by preventing the development of the country.

In consequence but few vessels entered Manila bay for fear of the tariff restrictions; such vessels as did anchor at this port merely did so for the purpose of taking on Philippine products. A line of frigates under the Spanish flag ran between Cadiz and Manila by way of Cape Good Hope and for many years kept Manila in regular communication with Europe; but as these vessels were of an official character they were rather passenger boats for carrying public employees than commercial expeditions and although some little import and export business was carried on with Spain, commerce in general was inactive and a long period was passed in a forced inactivity and the lack of communication with the exterior world prevented the development of the resources of the country.

But the day soon arrived when the genius of the great Leiseps burst the barrier which separated the most beautiful part of the planet from the old continent of Europe, uniting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea and thus brought East and West closer together and established between them commercial relations

required by the progressive movement of humanity ; the opening of the Suez Canal is a marked event in the history of the Philippines, a date of never-to-be-forgotten memory, for it ushered in a period of new development, opening new and wider horizons and throwing open to this country the aid of powerful moral and material influences which will give a strong impulse to agricultural, industrial and mercantile development, and will place it in a short time in the advanced position it deserves to maintain in the civilized world.

At the beginning of the year 1870 the Spanish steamer "Ebro" arrived in Manila by way of the Suez Canal, being the first steam vessel to make the voyage ; shortly after in 1872 a line of steamers belonging to a commercial firm, of Bilbac was established by which regular communication was maintained with this Archipelago and conducted such an active and important commerce that in three years the capital of the company was largely increased and the tonnage of the steamers was augmented from 14,800 to 26,790 tons, divided among the eight steamers constituting this line.

As a consequence of the opening of the Suez Canal the coasting merchant marine was considerably increased and interior commerce was developed with all the points of the Archipelago ; all this was concentrated in Manila in such proportions that the foreign commerce of the country rapidly increased and new markets were found for its valuable products in the principal cities of America, Europe and Asia.

With this commercial movement operating in the Philippines coincided the tremendous impulse in the development of industry which followed the termina-

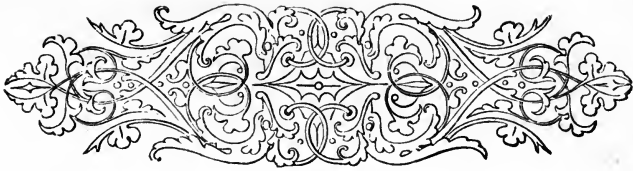
tion of the War of the Rebellion in the United States and which in a short time produced most marvellous results. It is strange to observe in the customs statistics that although Europe had been placed in so much closer contact with the Philippines, it was not Europe but the United States of America to which the greatest amount of Philippine products was exported, and this fact seemingly signified that America would some day be the sovereign power of the Philippines as it was already the dominating influence in its commerce.

In consonance with the new currents of liberty which were brought to the country by the Suez Canal, in June, 1881, the Government removed the monopoly on tobacco in the Philippines, opening a wide field to a constantly growing commerce; immediately after this event the powerful *Compañía Tabacalera* was founded with a capital stock of fifteen million pesos for the purpose of engaging in the tobacco business and colonizing extensive territory appropriate for the cultivation of the leaf. The Company established a magnificent line of steamers, which with all modern improvements, placed the Philippines in close and rapid communication with the rest of the world.

The notable increase in the interior traffic of the Archipelago gave rise to new necessities, which resulted in an increase of steamers, and in a short time a numerous and valuable fleet of coasting steamers existed in the Archipelago, which were a short time ago united under the firm name of "*Campaña Marítima*," and which with the powerful *Compañía General de Tabacos*, have done a great deal for the transportation business in all parts of the Archipelago and have given Manila the mercantile importance now held by it as the commercial centre of the Orient.

Such is the commercial past of the Philippines, sketched with a bold hand, faithfully showing the misfortune and vicissitudes which during the evolution of time have successively detained and retarded the development of the country and prevented the realization of its highest and most urgent necessities ; but there is no reason to doubt that under the active and liberal Government of the United States all the aspirations of this privileged country will be realized and that the powerful vitality of the Philippines united to the energy of America, will result in a brilliant future.





## THE MANILA OBSERVATORY



The Manila Observatory began to work in a non official manner in the year 1865, under the direction of Jesuit Fathers, employed as teachers in their college in the walled city, generally known as the *Ateneo Municipal*. They commenced to work on their own account, and their principal object was the study of the storms called typhoons, so common in these regions. The first Father who acted as Director of the new Observatory was the Rev. Father Faura, and by his direction a series of observations were diligently recorded from September of 1865, but a regular Monthly Review was commenced at 1870.

In the year 1880 telegraphic communication by the cable was established between Manila and Hong-kong, and this event gave a much greater importance to the already very useful typhoon warnings of Manila.

The declaration of the Observatory as an official department was entirely due to the recommendations of the Authorities of Manila, and some of its more conspicuous residents, especially of merchants and officers of the Navy. After several sessions, in which it was felt by all that the aforesaid was a well promising project it was finally determined that the private meteorological Institution of the *Ateneo Municipal* should be converted into an official establishment, with two Jesuit Fathers

has heads of the Observatory, one as Director and the other as assistant Director, with a convenient number of employees to work for the good management of the institution. This determination was favourably endorsed by the Governor General of the Philippines, and transmitted to the Government at Madrid, where it was finally sanctioned. The Queen Regent of Spain, issued a decree dated 28th of April 1884, by which the Manila Observatory was officially acknowledged as a Government Institution, with a regular subvention assigned for its maintenance.

The erection of the minor meteorological stations was sanctioned by the same decree, and immediately put in practice in the island of Luzon, where fourteen telegraphic stations, the most conveniently situated for meteorological purposes were provided with all the meteorological instruments necessary. All these stations were dependant on the Central Observatory of Manila, with regard to the condition and frequency of the meteorological reports, that had to be transmitted to Manila by telegraph.

Here it may be mentioned that by this time Father Faura invented his aneroid barometer, an instrument destined to make all persons able to detect the approach of a typhoon almost without any labour; this aneroid is generally known in the Philippines as the Faura Barometer, and has become so popular that it is to be found in nearly every steamer and in many sailing vessels of these waters, and in a great many private houses also.

In March of 1886, the Observatory was transferred from the walled city, to the handsome block of buildings it now occupies in the suburb of Ermita; this change of local conditions was much for the better, as every instrument is in its proper place, and the surrounding gardens afford plenty of space for outdoor observations: they are a pleasant surprize also to the many visitors that frequent the observatory. The geographical coordinates of

the place are long.  $8^{\text{h}} 3^{\text{m}} 54^{\text{s}} 2^{\text{E}}$  Green. lat.  $14^{\circ} 34' 41'' \text{N}$ .

With the removal to the new buildings, a new era dawned also on the work of the Observatory, which gained a much greater field for investigation, with the accession of two entirely new departments: namely, the Seismical Earthquake department and the Magnetic Observatory. These two sections were officially recognised by the Spanish Government on the 28th of October, 1888, and a convenient salary assigned to the officials employed in them. During the year 1897, was the finishing up of the building of the astronomical department.

**Meteorol. Depart.**—Some of the more important instruments concerning meteorological department are these:

Two large standard barometers.

Fortin and Tonnelot barometers for regular hourly observations.

Various aneroids of Father Faura, and Barocyclo-nometers of Father Algué.

Standard thermometer by Küchler.

Fuess' standard maximum and minimum thermometer.

Several other ordinary thermometers, and the maximum and minimum thermometers of Negretti and Lambra.

A standard psychrometer by Fuess.

The photopolarimeter of M. A. Cornu.

An aspiration Psychrometrograph by Lambrecht.

The "Thermohygraskop" and "Weltertelegraph" of Lambrecht, for the forecasting of thunderstorm and weather changes.

The "Polimeter," of Lambrecht, for observing the temperature, humidity and aqueous vapour tension.

Various Robinson anemometers and wind vanes.

Two portable Fuess and Richard anemometers.

The nephoscope of P. Secchi.

Two nephoscopes of Finemanar.

Two French photogrameters by Carles Echassous, constructor to Teisserenc de Bort.

Also two German photogrameters by O. Gunther de Braunschweig.

The Symons and Grosley rain-gauges, and other of different systems.

The ozonometer of James Clarke.

The Arago actinometer.

A complete higienic-meteorological observatory.

Screen for thermometers and hygrometer (Montsouris Fuess types).

The Universal Meteorograph of P. Secchi.

The standard Sprung-Fuess barograph.

Several Richard barograph, of standard types.

Two underground Richard thermographs.

The Richard's hygrometrograph.

The Richard anemoscope-anemograph.

The Beckley anemograph, by Negretti and Lambra.

The Chino-anemograph of Garrigon-Lagrange.

Richard's self-recording rain-gauge.

Casella's self-recording rain-gauge.

The Universal sunshine-recorder of Whipple-Casella. Richard's heliograph.

The Thompson electrometer modified by M. Marcart for the photographic record of atmospheric electricity.

Two open air stations with direct and self recording instruments.

**Seismic Department.**—The study of earthquakes and seismic phenomena, dates almost from the beginning of the Observatory.

Hourly microseismic observations were commenced in January of 1881, and in 1887 the monthly Review began to be illustrated with the monthly records of earthquakes that occur so frequently in some part or another of the Archipelago.

Instruments for direct seismical observations are these:



The horizontal Bertelli microseismometer.

One vertical microseismometer.

Two ordinary seismometers: one for horizontal, and another for vertical oscillations.

One pendulum for initial movements.

Two Criptophones: one of them has the surface of a paraboloide, mathematically traced out by the Dutch Jesuit Father Rankin, assistant Director of the Manila Observatory in 1886.

Self-registring seismic instruments.

The Secchi microseismograph.

The Secchi seismograph.

The Rossi microseismograph.

The three-pendulum seismograph of Gray-Mihie.

Newman's improved self-recording tide gauge.

One vertical microseismograph (a new devise).

**Magnetic Department.**—There are not many first class magnetical observatories in the world, but we assume that the magnetic department of the Manila Observatory is one of them.

The founder of this section of the Observatory was the Jesuit Father Martin Juan, who visited before he came to Manila, some of the principal magnetic observatories of Europe.

Instruments for absolute observations.

Brunner's theodolite.

Brunner's inclinometer.

Elliott's standard unifilar magnetometer.

The standard inclinometer of Dover.

Various instruments for direct observation.

Mascart's declinometer, for declination magnet.

Mascart's bifilar, horizontal force magnet.

Mascart's balance, for vertical force magnet.

Various instruments for photographic registering.

The same instruments of Mascart with the photographic magnetograph.

**Astronomical Department.**—Since the year

1888, the astronomical section has done a twofold very important business, 1st it has given every day the exact hour of noon, in Manila civil time, 2ndly it has regulated nearly all the cronometers of steamers and sailing vessels entering into Manila bay.

This department from its commencement had a good set of astronomical instruments, all of them very useful, though not very large.

Further on a transit instruments was acquired.

The final installation and completion of the astronomical department, began to near its end in the year 1894. The section was removed to its own proper building, a solid construction erected in the grounds of the observatory. Inside of this construction, there is a department destined for chronometers, all of which rest on a solid base of stone; another department is for the meridian circle, to which a photographic appendix will be added; here also is the great revolving dome, nearly ten meters wide in its diameter. The big equatorial telescope that corresponds to this dome, has a focal distance of seven meters, and the diameter of the large objective lens is forty-nine centimeters from end to end. The equatorial telescope has a grand and costly outfit of additional astronomical instruments, the most conspicuous of which are two large spectrographs, one of the Topfer type, made in Berlin, and the other made in London, by Hilger; the latter has a grating three inches long, and is one of the largest in the world, the Topfer spectrograph is of the same size as the one he made for the German Government at Potsdam. There are three other stone piers in this department, which are to be respectively occupied by a comet secker, a small photographic equatorial, and an equally small meridian circle.

Besides all the aforesaid instruments in the astronomical department there is another very important one which has been in regular use since December of 1895. It is a reflecting zenithal photographic telescope,

and its object is the determination of the latitude and the study of the variation of the same latitude. It is a novel instrument, of elegant construction, and invented by the Director of the Observatory, Rev. Father Joseph Algué.

#### Manila Central Observatory.

Director . . . . .	Father José Algué, S. J.
Sub-Director. . . . .	„ Juan Doly, S. J.
1st Assistant. . . . .	„ Baltasar Ferrer, S. J.
2nd „ . . . . .	„ José Clos, S. J.
3rd „ . . . . .	„ Marcial Solá, S. J.
1st Observer. . . . .	„ José Coronas, S. J.
Librarian . . . . .	„ Antonio Auger, S. J.

The Manila Observatory has been described at length, both because it is regarded as the most important scientific institution of its class in any city of the Orient, and because of the highly important services which it has rendered the public for many years past by its timely and correct warnings of the formation or passage of the terrible cyclones which are unfortunately so frequent in these latitudes, thereby preventing as far as possible their destructive effects, and the desolation and ruin caused by them.

#### University of St. Thomas.

In the year 1610 the Archbishop Miguel de Benavides and the Bishop of Cagayan Father Diego de Soria founded the College of St. Thomas, to which they bequeathed their libraries and a certain amount of money, which was subsequently increased by benevolent citizens.

At the petition of King Philip IV of Spain Pope Innocent X, raised his college to the category of an university by a Papal Bull of November 20, 1645, granting it the title of "Pontifical University."

By Royal Cedula of the 22nd November, 1732, the King granted the University the right to maintain professorships of civil and canon law, and His Holiness Clement X, by Papal Bull of September 2, 1734, granted authority to the college to confer degrees in these faculties and also in the faculties of philosophy and theology.

Finally, King Charles III by Cedula of March 7, 1785, conferred upon the College the additional title of "Royal," raising it to the rank of the highest universities in the Monarchy.

The university is under the direction of the Dominican friars. The courses in which instruction was given in the university during the Spanish domination are philosophy, theology, canon and civil law, and notarial drafting on the same plan of study as that followed in Spain; in addition there were courses given in medicine and pharmacy in the College of San José, which was dependent upon the University of Santo Thomas.

### **College of San Juan de Letran.**

This important establishment was founded with the title of "College of Saint Peter and Saint Paul" in the year 1640 for the purpose of giving primary instruction to poor children and orphans of Spanish parents; its founders were the Spaniards Juan Geronimo Guerrero and Father Diego de Santa Maria, an ecclesiastic of the Dominican Order whose corporation took special care of this establishment, which from the year 1683 has been known as the College of San Juan de Letran.

By the passage of time this establishment has been obliged to change its original organization and natives of the islands have been admitted; important improvements have been introduced to keep the college up with the advantages of the age and of recent years this college has become one of the best institutions of learning in the extreme East.

The college is provided with sufficient scientific material for the teaching of the higher grades, and possesses excellent chemical, physical and natural history laboratories, and also a library, academy of fine arts, study halls, studies for painting and drawing, a beautiful chapel and magnificent public hall and everything required by an establishment of its class. Recently this college counted two hundred boarding scholars and fifty-four hundred and seven day-scholars on its rolls, which fact speaks highly for the scientific and religious training received in it.

### **Course of Study.**

The school year commences in this college on the 1st July and terminates in the middle of March. Matriculation is open for primary and secondary grades on the 1st of June and closes on the 15th of July. Primary instruction includes four classes, which are: Lower Class; Elementary Class; Upper Class and Preparatory Course for the Second Grade.

### **Grammar Grade.**

This includes five courses leading up to the degree of B.A., during which instruction is given in all branches included in the studies assigned to the requirements of this degree.

### **Special Studies.**

Special instruction is also given leading up to the degrees such as mercantile experts, surveyor, mechanical experts, and finally there are in this college classes of fine arts, including music, drawing, stenography, telegraphy and gymnastics, and also an academy

of languages, in which French, English, Japanese, Chinese and Tagalo are taught.

### List of Professors.

<i>Rector.</i>	Marcos Laynes.
<i>Vice-Rector.</i>	Francisco Garcia.

### Professors of Secondary Grade.

Very Reverend Florencio, Very Reverend Francisco Solaum, Daniel Gonzales, Ricardo, Vaguero, Joaquim Recoder, Manuel Palacios, Calixto Prieto, Felipe Zabola, Felix Oses, Martin Vicandi, Donato Berrozabalgoitia, Antonio Fernandez, Dominga Bayarazarra, Genaro Perez, Manuel Fernandez.

### Inspectors.

Manuel Gixaldox, José Verges and Francisco Martin.

### Professors of Primary Instruction.

Agapito Martin, Hilario Sanchez and Patricio Borcena.

### Professors of Fine Arts.

Primo Calzada, Manuel GiralDOS, Rosendo Garcia and Acolfo Olbes.

*Solicitor of the College:* Hilario Sanchez.

*Fellows of the College:* Josué Sancuya, Alfredo Berzosa and Jose Arroyo.

### The Teachers' Normal School of Manila.

The object of this establishment is to train teachers for work in the public boys' schools in all the Philippine

Archipelago. It was founded by the Spanish Government and is in charge of the Jesuit friars. It was inaugurated on the 23rd of January, 1855.

### Board of Directors.

Pedro Terra	- -	<i>Director</i>
José Ma Clotet	- -	<i>Secretary</i>
Tomas Barber	- -	<i>Professor</i>
Esteban Miralles	- -	„
Antonio Aumallé	- -	„
Sebastian Vives	- -	„
Manuel Flores	- -	„
Baltasar Ferrer	- -	„
Vicente Avelino	- -	„
Bruno Vilamala	- -	„
Manuel Lopez	- -	„
José de Azas	- -	„
José Triondo	- -	<i>Assistant</i>
Ignacio Vila	- -	„
Santiago Camps	- -	„
Joaquin Tricas	- -	„

In 1893 this establishment was made a superior normal school and one more course was added entitling graduates to the degree obtained from grammar schools,

In the preparatory classes the studies which entitle graduates to take up the work in its first years teaching are followed; these are Spanish and English, reading and writing and the rudiments of arithmetic and geography.

In the practical school for boys all the courses in elementary and primary and secondary grades are taught including English.

The school year begins in the middle of June and terminates about the middle of March following.

From the first day of June matriculation is open for all, and some eight days before opening of the new course entrance examinations are held for candidates for admission to the first year of the elementary course and lower for those who did not take the examination in March or failed to obtain a sufficiently high grade.

The practical schools for boys mentioned opens the same day as the other public schools of Manila and surrounding districts.

### **Nautical School for the Philippine Island.**

The school was opened on December 15th, 1899, under the direction of Lieutenant Commander V. L. Cottman, U.S. Navy. It was opened with twenty-two pupils. The school building is admirably adapted to the purpose.

Lieutenant Commander Cottman was relieved on December 23rd, 1899 by the present Director, Lieutenant George F. Cooper, U.S. Navy.

The system of instruction and discipline in the school are based upon that of the U.S. Naval Academy. The instruction is as thorough as it is possible to make it under present conditions. Monthly examinations are held at the end of each scholastic month; semi-annual examinations at the end of the month of November; and annual examinations at the end of the school year, the last of March.

The pupils are given all the practical work possible both in seamanship and Navigation. Later is hoped that the school will be provided with a small vessel in which the pupils may take cruises in the vacation months and also short trips in the Bay during the year.



The personnel of Director and Instructors is as follows:

<i>Director.</i>	Lieut. George F. Cooper, U.S.N.
<i>Instructor English.</i>	Mr. Ernest W. Oliver.
„ <i>First Class.</i>	Señor Don Juan Basa.
„ <i>Second</i> „	Señor Don Carlos Diez.
„ <i>Third</i> „	Señor Don José Marcaida.

The pupils of the first year are designated Third Class and are instructed in Arithmetic, Algebra, English, Geography and elementary Drawing. The pupils of the second year compose the Second Class and are instructed in Geometry, Trigonometry, English, Mechanics, (Elementary) Geography and Drawing. The pupils of the third year constitute the First Class and the subjects of their instruction are:—Spherical Trigonometry, Nautical Astronomy, Navigation, Hydrography, Seamanship and English; also Chart Construction. All classes are given Practical Seamanship.

The object of the School is to graduate young men thoroughly acquainted with the theory and practice of Navigation and Seamanship, so that they may, in a short time, with the experience gained on board sea going ships, become able to handle a ship on any seas or in any part of the world.

### **Municipal Atheneum of Manila.**

This institution of learning was established in the year 1859, at which time, at the request of the City Council of Manila, the missionaries of the Jesuit corporation took charge of the charity school; the character of the institution at the present time dates from Royal Order of the Spanish Government of the 20th of May, 1865.

The professors in charge of different parts of the institution are named below:



## Special Studies of Industry and Commerce.

### *Professors.*

Jacinto Alberich.  
 Isidoro de la Torre.  
 Fernando Diego.  
 Francisco Chorro.  
 Jacinto Alberich.  
 Joaquin Ma Martinez.  
 Fidel Mir.  
 Francisco J. Simó.  
 Francisco J. Simó.  
 Joaquin Ma Martinez.  
 Francisco Sanchez.  
 Augusto Fuster.

### Primary Grades.

### *Professors.*

Fernando Diego.  
 Rafael Villarrubias.  
 Nicolas Falomir.  
 José Antillon.  
 Veronico Olvis.

### Fine Arts.

### *Professors.*

Augusto Fuster.  
 Ramon Valdez.  
 Simylicio Solis.  
 Hipolito Rivera.  
 Donato Cajili.  
 José Lopez Lizo.  
 José Quadras.

## Opening and Closing of the Course.

According to Article 33 of the general plan of studies, the course will begin on the 16th of July and end approximately the 15th of March, to be divided into two minor courses, which will run from the 16th of June until the end of October for the first, and from the 1st of November to the middle of March for the second, at the end of which time all of the students will be examined.

### Manila Lyceum.

This educational institution was inaugurated the 29th day of June, 1900.

#### Board of Directors.

<i>President.</i>	Leon Maria Guerrero.
<i>Censor.</i>	Arsenio C. Herrera.
<i>Director.</i>	Enrique Mendiola.
<i>Secretary.</i>	Ignacio Villamor.

#### Council of Administration.

<i>Treasury Administrator.</i>	Mariano Limjapo.
<i>Auditor.</i>	Vicente Somoza.
<i>Members.</i>	Teodoro Yangco.
„	Maximino Parterno.
„	Ramón Genato.

#### *Professors.*

Momico Estrella.  
 Gerónimo Morales.  
 Pedro Mendiola.  
 Mariano Leuterio.  
 Yrinco Javier.  
 Manuel Franco.

*Assistants.*

Vicente Faustino.  
 Mariano Ocampo.  
 Eleno Dimbla.

**Faculty of Law Professors.***1st Course.*

Catalino Arevalo.  
 Felipe Calderon.

*2nd Course.*

Bartolome Revilla.  
 José Martinez Quintero.  
 Modesto Reyes.

*3rd Course.*

José Robles Lahesa.  
 Joaquin R. Serra.  
 Pedro Ricacafort.

*4th Course.*

Simplicio del Rosario.  
 Francisco Ortigas.  
 Alberto Barreto.

**General Subjects.***Professors.*

Hugo Ilagan.  
 Maximo Cabigting.  
 F. A. Christensen.  
 Miguel Zaragoza.  
 Ignacio Villamor.  
 Enrique Mendiola.  
 Fernando Guerrero.  
 Mariano Vivencio.  
 Alejandro Albert.

*Professors.*

Felipe Calderon.  
 Manuel Franco.  
 Trinidad H. P. de Tavera.  
 Hipolito Magsalin.  
 Leon M. Guerrero.  
 Manuel Roxas.

**Special Instructions.***Professors.*

Fernando Canon.  
 Mariano Vivencio.  
 José Yurta.  
 Arsenio C. Herrera.  
 Crisostonio Villamil.  
 Melecio Figuersa.  
 Luis Torres.

**Music.***Professors.*

Antonio Garcia.  
 Simplicio Solis.  
 Isidoro Roxas.  
 José Prado.  
 José Estella.

**Gymnastics, Riding and Swimming.**

José de Azas.

**Royal College of Santa Isabel.**

This college was founded in the year 1590 and was established to educate Spanish girls orphans of soldiers; it is under the direction of the virtuous

Daughters of Charity, who with true abnegation care for the culture and education of the young girls, the educational work being divided into the three following classes :

#### Preparatory Class.

Elements of reading, writing, Christian doctrine, sacred history, Spanish and English grammar and department.

#### Intermediate Class.

Reading of Manuscripts, Christian doctrines, sacred history, arithmetic, Spanish and English grammar, metric system, decimals and department.

#### Upper Class.

The same subjects as in the preceding class in addition to geometry, geography, physics, astronomy, politics, natural sciences, pedagogy and hygiene.

Sewing and housework are taught throughout the entire course, and art classes such as painting, music and singing and piano are included.

#### Teachers.

<i>Mother Superior.</i>	Gaspara Melohor,
<i>Directoress.</i>	Josefa Gurbindo.
<i>Teachers.</i>	Maria Diaz.
„	Maria Lanigneta.
„	Maria Cenos.
„	Dolores Mascarell.
„	Angela Martin.
<i>Piano Teacher.</i>	Antonia C. de Vaca,
<i>Drawing Teacher.</i>	Francisca Peratta.
<i>Dressmaking Teacher.</i>	Asuncion Mor.
<i>Artificial Flowers Teacher.</i>	Elenteria Azpiazu.
<i>Teacher of English.</i>	America de Conzalez,
<i>Teacher of Domestic Labors.</i>	Aquilina Vega.

<i>Teachers of Domestic Labors.</i>	Faustina Pallas,
” ” ”	Modista Zubillaga,
” ” ”	Juana Huici.
” ” ”	Teodora Royuela.

### **The Girls' School of Santa Rosa.**

The Girls' School of Santa Rosa is under the skillful direction of the Daughters of Charity, who follow the same system and course of teaching as those of the preceding schools. The teachers are named in the following table:

<i>Mother Superior.</i>	Josefa Nuñez
<i>Directoress.</i>	Magdalena Moragna,
<i>Teachers.</i>	Teresa Fortuny.
”	Lorenza Tuchansti.
”	Josefa Irrasquin.
”	Gunnersinda Reguejo
”	Trinidad Puynelo
<i>Teacher of Piano.</i>	Donato Cagili.
” ” <i>Drawing.</i>	Teresa Fortuny.
” ” <i>English.</i>	Teresa Fortuny.
” ” ”	Lorenza Inchausti.
” ” ”	Trinidad Puynelo.
” ” <i>Domestic Labors.</i>	Teresa Sealles.
” ” ” ”	Fuliana Salcedo.
” ” ” ”	Conception Boquete.

### **College of the Immaculate Conception, also Known as the Concordia College.**

College of the Immaculate Conception, also known as the Concordia College, situated on the outskirts of Manila on the road to Santa Ana in a very picturesque place on the bank of the Pandacan river, which makes it both pleasant and healthful.



Young ladies are here given a complete education under the intelligent direction of the Sisters of Charity, who endeavour to make their stay most agreeable to the students and at the same time give them an excellent course of instruction.

This college has the same system of studie as that of Isabel, the work being entrusted to the following corps of teachers:

*Mother Superior.*

*Assistant.*

*Superintendent*

*Directoress*

*Teachers*

” ”

” ”

” ”

” ”

*Teacher of Piano*

” ”

*Teacher of Drawing*

*Teacher of English*

*Teachers of Domestic Labors*

” ”

” ”

” ”

” ”

” ”

” ”

” ”

Florentina Ch. Lander.

Celestina Escalona.

Josefa Adserias

Petra Saenz.

Francisca Deltoro.

Josefa Farazona.

Elena Font

Celestina Yrigaray.

Josefa Hernandez.

Mercedes Abejuela.

Cármen Parellada.

Vicenta Meyer.

Concepcion Porrua.

Cármen Capuz.

María Esnal.

Martina García.

María Velasco.

Pelicia Igartua.

Elena Vicuña.

Encar.ción Villahermosa

Rosa Guaz.

### **Submarine Cable.**

Cablegraphic communication in this archipelago was not completed until the month of April 1880,

when the first submarine cable was laid, placing Manila in communication with Hongkong from Bolinao in the province of Zambales. The line was opened to the public in May of the same year and in March, 1898, permission was granted for its removal to Manila, the cable being brought ashore at Malate, where the offices of the Company were opened to the public service at the end of that month.

The Visayas cable was inaugurated in October, 1897, and in the month of November following was opened to the public. The central station was established in Real street, Malate, in the building now numbered 545. For the convenience of the public there is a branch office of the cable company at Anloague No. 69. The Company also has stations at Iloilo, Bacolod and Cebu.

**The personnel of this Company in the Philippines,  
residing in Manila, is as follows:**

Superintendent in the Philippines, Herbert W. Jones; Second Assistant, F. H. Derrick; Supervisors, A. Irving and E. Paterson; Accountant, A. Grau; Telegraph Operators, J. Grau, J. O. Fernandez, V. Alcazar, L. Gayoso, B. Garcia, A. Sarmiento, F. Gardoqui, E. Llamas, E. Villareal, F. Marty, J. Soler, D. Torres and A. Alcazar.

In Iloilo: Superintendent, J. A. Pattie; Second Chief, H. Wilson; Telegraph Operators, M. Garcia, A. Caampued, J. Abraham, and J. Bayot.

In Bacolod: Superintendent, J. Musell; Operators, J. Juanengo and C. Montes.

In Cebu: Superintendent, W. O. B. Stewart; Telegraph Operators, S. Misa, A. Gonzalez and A. Gimenez

## Manila and Dagupan Railroad.

The Manila and Dagupan Railroad commenced operations on the 24th day of March, 1891. Its offices were established at the central station at Tububan, which were opened to the public for the transaction of all business connected with the Company.

The offices of the Company are organized in the following from, gentlemen in charge of the same at the present time being:

*Manager of the Company.*

Horace L. Higgins.

*Chief Accountant.*

Roberto Brough.

*Chief Stationer.*

Luis Moreno Jeréz.

*Chief Train Despatcher.*

H. L. Higgins.

*Assistant Train Despatcher.*

Oliver Saunders.

*Superintendent of Rolling Stock.*

C. L. Brouxp.

*Superintendent of Warehouses.*

Enrique Hogge.

*Track Superintendent.*

Jorge Moore.

*Head of the Train Dispatcher's Office.*

Regino Flores.

*Bookkeeper.*

Antonio Talanera.

*Inspector of 1st Section.*

I. Clark.

*Inspector of 2nd Section.*

Enrique Castellvi.

*Inspector of 3rd Section.*

Tomas Thompson.

*Auditor 1st Section.*

Mariano Melgar.

*Auditor 2nd Section.*

Luis Castellvi.

*Auditor 3rd Section.*

José Arceo.

*Chief Surgeon.*

José M. de la Viña

The following table shows the general of this railroad:

### **The Local Press.**

*The Manila Times*.—A daily published in English, commercial character, founded in the year 1898, telegraphic service, editor Wm. N. Swarthout, Manager Geo C. Sellner, editorial rooms and business offices No. 95 Escolta.

*The American*.—An American daily published in English, commercial character, established in 1898, telegraphic communication, business manager E. F. Seymour, editor Franklin Brooks, editorial rooms and business office San Jacinto street No. 93.

*The Freedom*.—An American daily published in English, founded in 1899, telegraphic service, business manager Douglas Young, editor Fred. L. Dorr, editorial rooms Calle Magallanes above Calle Real, Walled City, business office Escolta and San Jacinto street.

*Diario de Manila*.—A Spanish daily published in Spanish, political and mercantile character, founded in 1848, recommenced publication in 1900, with special telegraphic service, publisher José M.a Romero Salas, editorial rooms and business offices No. 40 Magallanes street.

*Comercio*.—Spanish daily published in Spanish, commercial character, founded in 1869, with telegraphic service, editor José de Loyzaga, editorial rooms and business offices San Jacinto street No. 93.

*Noticiero de Manila*.—Spanish evening daily printed in Spanish, founded in 1899, with telegraphic service, editor Joaquin Pellicena, editorial rooms and business offices San Juan de Letran, No. 87.

*El Libertas*.—Spanish daily published in Spanish, Catholic organ, founded in 1899, with telegraphic service, editor Manuel Ravago, editorial rooms and business offices No. 85 Santo Tomás.

*El Progreso*.—Spanish morning daily published in Spanish, telegraphic service, founded in 1899, editor Victor del Pan, editorial rooms and business offices No. 108 Carriedo.

*El Liberal*.—Spanish evening daily published in Spanish, without telegraphic service, editor Juan Utor y Fernandez, editorial rooms and business offices San Sebastian No. 175.

*La Fraternidad*.—Filipino daily published in Spanish, evening, founded in 1900, editor Alfonso Montes, editorial rooms and business offices San Pedro No. 51.

*La Luz*.—Filipino evening daily, published in Spanish, founded in 1900, editor Ambrosio Flores, editorial rooms and business offices Crespo No. 91.

*La Unión*.—Filipino evening daily, published in Spanish, founded in 1900, telegraphic service editor Modesto Reyes, editorial rooms and business offices Salcedo No. 196.

*El Grito del Pueblo*.—Filipino morning daily, published in Spanish, editor Pascual Poblete, editorial rooms and business offices Gunao No. 18.

*Revista Mercantil*.—

*Daily Bulletin*.—Published in English, distributed gratis, contains purely commercial information, business offices No. 102 Carriedo, editor Geo. T. Rice, owner and manager Carson Taylor.

*El Progreso in English*.—Weekly paper published in English, of general interest, editor Juan de Juan, Carriedo No. 108.

*Bulletin of the Spanish Chamber of Commerce*.—A monthly paper of commercial interest, distributed only to members of the Chamber of Commerce, editorial rooms and business offices Carriedo No. 49.

*The Latest Fashion*—Weekly review, business offices and editorial rooms calle Palacio No. 258.





## PHILIPPINE INDUSTRIES



In writing concerning the industries established in this Archipelago it is regrettable that it is necessary to state that the Islands have made little or no advancement in this regard for the work of manufacture is almost entirely limited to individual efforts, steam engines and machinery which so greatly increase the output at productive industry being very scarce in this country.

The Philippines for the present time are rather a vast center of production for raw materials which will supply future industries, because for the exploitation and development of the great riches which might be taken from the soil and sub-soil it is necessary to count upon the assistance of capital and machinery.

When one compares the varied manufactures turned out by the natives and the perfection in which they imitate any work of art, no matter how complicated it may be, with the rudimentary instru-

ments which they use for this work, it must be acknowledged that the Filipinos are as industrious as any other people. Their carpentry and cabinet making work, weaving, jewelry making, dyeing and others are conclusive proofs of this statement which on the other hand is justified by the well merited reputation which the Philippine Islands have gained at the two. Expositions at which they have been officially represented.

Industry is supported by the initiative of the few, the capital of many, and the support of all, and without this triplicate element, without the association of the capitalists and without the cooperation even of the natives, industries are found to be what they were a short time ago in the Philippines, "beautiful sepulchres in which are laid to rest a great thought and a small capital."

There has been no lack of men from time to time who have been plainly the great profits which might be realized by the establishment in the Philippines of certain industries; they have presented their ideas with the lucidity of common sense, practice and experience, but when applying to capitalists for the necessary assistance they have always been met with indifference, and thus the gigantic projects which might have been realized were never carried out, but in some instances have even been the ruination of their initiators.

It is a condition imposed perhaps by the Supreme Being that mankind does not always find combined in the same individual the creative idea and the executive capital, and hence the necessity of association.

The natives of this country being accustomed to the abundant crops which with the little work they receive from fertile soil, are but little given to expending the energy which is characteristic of



an energetic people and are always suspicious of any innovation. In consequence scarcely any support has been given in this country to those who have made scientific attempts to build factories, for the people, in their shortsightedness, have failed to see that a factory is to society what the sun is to the physical world.

Owing to this lack of industries the Philippines continue to pay large sums of money for imported articles, the raw material of which is abundantly produced here; among these are woven fabrics, iron mongery, canned food products, licors, hides etc.

Another article which is specially worthy of mention is paper which like the other articles mentioned as now imported as though the best of materials for making paper from the finest to the lowest grade were not to be found here in abundance.

Fortunately, however, impelled by the individual force of progress, the Philippines have during the last few years felt that industrial movement which always precedes great transformation in nations; the initiative once begun has been successfully followed and the few failures suffered by manufactories have not prevented others from continuing with their enterprises and seeing their labors crowned by a successfully installed factory operating regularly and paying satisfactory dividends on the capital invested.

Among these industries the following are worthy of mention:

**Factories of Hemp Cordage.**—This industry has reached a high stage of perfection and it may be stated that there is not an arsenal or manufacturing center in Europe which can turn out better cable and rope than that sent from the Philippines, the

fact that the amount exported increases every year being evidence of the esteem in which this article is held abroad.

**Saw Mills.**—In a country where building require to be renewed with great frequency owing to losses by fire and earthquake and which on the other hand counts upon forest of immense richness in timber, the use of saw mills is a necessity both for building purposes in the towns and for naval construction. There are a few saw mills in this city which are equal to the best in Europe and which are giving very satisfactory results.

### **Pressed Cement and Imitation Stone.**

—Two factories of this class have been established here during the last few years in which work of a high class has been turned out of which the Parochial Vicarage of the Agustinians of this Capital is good evidence as also the new seminary, which are a credit to these factories and assure them a prosperous future.

**Destilleries.**—The destilation of alcohol has reached a high degree of perfection in the Philip-pines tanks to the important establishments which are in operation here with modern machinery. By means of scientific methods and excellent quality of wines and liquors, perfectly clarified, and equal in strength to the best in Europe, have been made from the sugar cane, the result being highly beneficial to the country not only by reducing the amount which was formerly expended for the importation of these products but also because they have placed on the market a product of unquestionable goodness and purity.

**Cloth Mills.**—The weaving of cotton and hemp fabrics with a mixture of silk and Jusi of varied patterns and well combined colors for use as dress patterns, shirts, etc., is an old established industry in many provinces of the Archipelago. A beautiful cloth is also made from the fibre of the pineapple plant which brings a high price. The provinces of Iloilo, Camarines and Albay are preeminent in work of this kind and the provinces of Ilocos Norte and Ilocos Sur are noted for their manufactures of wool and cotton fabrics, which are much sought after for their strength and endurance. These products are truly admirable and their perfection is amazing when compared with the imperfect looms and rustic instruments used in the manufacture. A great future is evidently in store for this industry whenever steam or hydraulic power is introduced and the rest of the improvements of modern industry; the Islands can then count upon another article of export which at the present time is enterely devoted to domestic consumption.

**The Weaving of Palm Leaf Fibre.**—The perfection with which hats, cigarette cases, mats, curtains and other delicate articles of a similar natura are made from the fibres of nipa, buri, buntal and other palm leaves, in the several towns of Pangasinan, Bulacan and Tayabas, is worthy of note. These products are adorned with artistic patterns of varied colors, which greatly increase their merit, many of them being justly admired and sold for high prices. In the island of the Burias and Masbate mats are manufactured on a large scale from the palm leaf, and are sold in the Visayas and Manila for use in packing sugar. These mats, perhaps on account of the slowness with which they are made, have not yet been made an article of export. The

hats, however, have been exported largely and bring a good price. During the last quarter of 1899 ten thousand nine hundred and twenty six kilograms of them were exported to Hongkong, Singapore and Barcelona.

**Ship Building.**—In addition to the Cañacao ship yard in Cavite where coasting steamer go for cleaning and general repairs, there are also small stocks in other parts of the Archipelago, operated with a scanty force of workmen, in which ship building is carried on. In the towns of Palatuan in Albay, Magallanes and Bulan of Sorsogon, Unisan and Pitogo in Tayabas, Ragay of Camarines Sur and many other place some excellent pilot boats, schooners, brigs, and even steamer have been constructed with the excellent timber which is at hand in abundant quantities in the places indicated. These boat many of which are still in use, have given excellent results bot with regard to the solidity of their construction and the relatevely economical coats. This industry is bound to greatly increase whenever capital is available to instal saw mill machinery, set up the necessary apparatus and establish complete work shops with all the modern improvements of ship building.

Finally, there is another industry, the manufacture of oils and soaps, some of which are of excellent quality; and the distillation of a liquor from the nipa palm, which properly clarified is without the characteristic odor which makes it so dsagreeable for public consumption.

**Tobacco Industry.**—When the excellent aptness of the Filipinos is considered for all kinds of manufacturing and mechanical work as also their faculty of imitating to perfection delicate work, it

can easily be understood that the tobacco industry has reached a high state of development in the Philippines. In the most important factories the celebrated Manila cigars are manufactured under the direction of Cuban-overseers and New York superintendents. A class of cigars is produced the excellent quality of which loses nothing by comparison with the best of the Cabañas and Vueltabajo of the Island of Cuba. In the same way the hand manufacture of cigarettes is so perfectly conducted that it is difficult to note the difference between them and the best machine made cigarettes. The packages in which they are put are also worthy of remark for their excellent taste and elegance.

The output of the Philippine factories which is as justly esteemed in all the markets of America and Europe assure for this industry great prosperity.

Whit this we will bring this sketch of the industries of the Philippines to an end. Although some of them are as yet but of small importance, on the other hand others which were commenced only yesterday give promise of a prosperous future. As soon as capital and machinery come to the aid of these struggling industries a prosperous and lucrative future is assured them and the general interests of the country are bound to be considerably increased.

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DESCRIPTION  
OF THE  
PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS

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A country which like the Philippines is exposed vertical rays of the tropical sun and which is constantly fanned by ocean breezes and is acted upon by the influence of the varying winds which constitute the monsoons, crossed by a myriad of rivers, fertilized by the frequent rains and perpetual dew which its forests attract, covered by a thick stratum of organic matter deposited by the passage of centuries, must of necessity occupy the highest possible grade which regard to fertility of soil.

There are nothing more marvellous or surprising than the fertility of the Philippines, whether in the part which borders the shores in the higher or in the mountains. The most varied products of the torrid zone are found disseminated in abundance

everywhere, and there are not lacking many other plants peculiar to the temperate zones, and even some which more properly belong to the cold of northern countries when produced in the Philippines develop and even give fruit if the intelligence of man attends to them with solicitous care.

Notwithstanding the natural advantages of the country, it is a fact that these Islands although more fertile than the majority of countries produce much less than others which enjoy far less favorable conditions, to such an extent that with the exception of a few articles, of which description will be given and which are exported, the Philippines are obliged to import annually over a million of hectoliters of rice, this grain being the principal food substance of all the natives.

It is true that the superficial area of the country is almost equal to that of Italy but less than England and Ireland and six times greater than Belgium; still it is not in proportion to the density of its population, for while Italy has twenty six million inhabitants, the United Kingdom thirty two and Belgium six million, the Philippines have barely eight million inhabitants, and even although this great disproportion may not satisfactorily explain the enormous amount of importation, it is at least one reason for the lack of agricultural development.

The lack of industries and more especially those derived from agriculture, as we shall have occasion to observe, explain this apparent absurdity that a country with so rich a soil as this is nevertheless poor.

The nature of this work prevents a detailed and minute description of all the products of the Philip-

piners, and hence we will only speak of the most important, which we will divide into three groups for a better understanding, those which are the most important in Philippine export commerce being included under the first heading, under the second those which are the object of a special and limited commerce, and finally others which although at the present time are not exported are still in great demand in the commerce of the country.

## First Group

### Hemp.—(*Musa textilis*)

The plant for which this valuable fibre is extracted is exclusively peculiar to the Philippines; it is one of the various species of the banana which grows and develops on high, broken, damp ground, and is produced almost all over the Archipelago although the most productive Province are Albay, Leyte, Samar, Tayabas, Romblon, and the great island of Mindanao.

The little island of Marinduque produces the best grade of hemp, which is known as *quilot*; this fibre being exceedingly fine, white and silky is used exclusively in weaving fabrics and its price is much higher than the ordinary hemp.

The fibre is taken from the plant in a very primitive manner; the natives make a home-made frame upon which a knife is fastened by which the filament is freed in an imperfect manner from the stem, and then spread in the sun until perfectly dry. This proceeding in addition to being very laborious and slow spoils a large quantity of filaments.



The fibres are generally from two to three yards in length, are white, fine and strong, but sometimes knives with a slightly serrated edge are used and this is what prevents the fibre from being freed from the woody part of the stock and it soon turns red on account of the damness it contains; this grade is the ordinary quality of hemp known as *lupison*.

In the principal markets of Europe and North America the demand for this valuable fibre is constantly increasing owing to the many uses to which it is put industries, more especially for wrapping the submarine cables, the manufacture of cordage, woven fabrics and many other uses which require enormous quantities of the fibre, the price of which in the Manila market during a period of ten years has risen from \$10 to \$28 a picul of five arrobas of twenty five pounds.

The preceding statements concerning the production and exportation of this article are confirmed by the following statistical data covering the last five years:

#### Exportation of Hemp.

Years	DESTINATION	Piculs
	In order of importance shipping points are England, United States, Canada, Australia, China, Japan and various European points . . . .	
1895		1.664,590
1896	„ „ „	1.531,786
1897	„ „ „	1.804,756
1898	„ „ „	1.585,212
1899	„ „ „	1.201,476
	<i>Total exportation for five years.</i>	7.787,820

**Sugar.**—(*Saccharum officinarum*.)

Among the various saccharine plants produced in the Philippines is the sugar cane, of which there are five classes: The Zambales cane, known for its softness; red cane, which gives good sugar, common in the vicinity of Manila; white cane, cultivated in the Laguna and Batangas districts; striped, which is very scarce; and the brown or Batavia sugar cane, superior for the richness and abundance, of the juice.

The provinces of Iloilo, Cebu and Negros and some of the provinces of Luzon are the most rich and productive points for the production of sugar; although centrifugal steam machinery is used for the extraction of the sugar, the method is nevertheless very deficient for the reason that the crushing of the cane by means of a mill only yields five per cent of the sugar, ten per cent remaining in the crushed cane refuse; then again, when the cane juice is subjected to a temperature of 180 degrees a large part of the sugar does not crystalize and is converted into molasses, taking on a dark red color, which considerably reduces its market value.

Notwithstanding these difficulties the increase in the production of sugar is constantly noted and it is now one of the most important articles of Philippine commerce; over thirteen million dollars per annum are realized, the principal markets being the United States, England, continental Europe, Australia, China and Japan, as shown by the following table of exportation for the last five years:

### Exportation of Sugar.

Years	DESTINATION	Piculs
	In order of importance shipping points are the United States, England, China, Japan and various points in Europe . . . . .	
1895		3.697,332
1896	" " "	3.671,024
1897	" " "	3.2320,10
1898	" " "	2.856,661
1899	" " "	1.488,854
<i>Total exportation for five years</i>		14.948,881

#### **Tobacco.**—(*Nicotiana tabacum.*)

This valuable plant is one of the most important articles of Philippine commerce; it is successfully cultivated in Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Nueva Ecija, the Igorrote settlements in Abra and Lepanto, the islands of Masbate, Romblon and Visayas, and especially in the beautiful fields of Cagayan and Isabela in Luzon, where the greatest quantity and best quality of tobacco is produced. The tobacco produced in these regions is equal in quality to the best Cuban output.

The tobacco plant has an approximate height of from one meter and eighty centimeters to two meters. The leaves are generally about one-half a meter in length by ten, twelve or fifteen centimeters in width and are of a bright green color.

The system of cultivating the plant in the Philippines does not differ much from that in Cuba, for while preparations are being made for growing by

extracting weeds from the soil and removing insects and worms, the plants are prepared in nurseries under the shade of awnings to protect the young plant from the action of the sun. The plants are transplanted to the field two months after sowing; a month after transplantation of the tobacco the top is cropped and the leaf commences to ripen. When ripe the leaf is cut and hung in the warehouses used for curing.

When the leaves are perfectly dry they on a dark color and are then packed in large bundles covered with a piece of matting. These have to be turned every twenty days to prevent the tobacco from fermenting, and finally when the leaves are in proper condition for manufacture they are tied in bundles of 100 each, assorted according to size, and made up into compressed bales weighing from two to four quintals each and are ready for exportation. The following table shows what has been the exportation of this article in the last five years:

### Exportation of Tobacco.

Years	DESTINATION	Quintals
	In order of importance shipping points are Europe, Singapore, China and Japan. . . . .	
1895		207,371
1896	” ” ”	219,720
1897	” ” ”	306,712
1898	” ” ”	175,170
1899	” ” ”	114,261
<i>Total exportation for five years.</i>		1,033,243

**Cocoanut.**—(*Cocos mucifera*.)

This valuable tree which yields great variety of useful products grows in almost all parts of the Archipelago but is found in greatest abundance and richness in the province of Tayabas, Laguna, Samar, Leyte and Romblon, in which it is a most important articles of commerce.

The cocoanut palm requires dry, sandy soil and gives best results when near the seashore. The tree is grown by planting a cocoanut when ripe and in seven or eight years commences to bear fruit in close bunches of ten or more cocoanut. When the cocoanut is ripe is and falls got the ground the husk is removed, thi being used largely in the is lands for caulking vessels. The shells of the co-coanut is then split and the mea of the nut is taken out and dried in the sun and is then known as coprax. This coprax is shipped to Europe and the cocoanut oil extracted, which is largely used for lubricating machinery, illumination, perfumery and in other branches of industry.

The price of this product in the Manila market is about \$6 a picul, with a constantly increasing demand; the exportation of copraz during the last five years is shown by the following table:

**Exportation of Coprax.**

Years	DESTINATION	Piculs
	In order of importance shipping points are Europe, China, Japan and India . . . . .	
1895		593,671
1896	” ” ”	607,529
1897	” ” ”	800,437
1898	” ” ”	263,402
1899	” ” ”	299,322
	<i>Total exportation for five years.</i>	2,567,361

**Coffee.**—(*Coffea arabiga.*)

A great many parts of the Philippines produce the coffee shrub. For its cultivation scarcely any care is required except during the first period of growth when it requires the shade of other trees and protection against weeds.

This rich berry has been one of the most important articles of commerce in Batangas, Cavite, Abra, Lepanto, Cebu, Zamboanga and Mindanao, but in the last twelve years its production has decreased so much, especially in the last two provinces, that at the present time the bush is almost entirely extinct owing to an insect which attacks the root inflicting the same ravages upon the coffee bush as the filoxera does upon the grape vine.

In the year of 1883 7,622,789 kilograms were exported from the Philippines, and fourteen years afterwards, in 1897, only 100,000 kilograms of this article were exported, the decadence being very rapid as is shown by the following table:

**Exportation of Coffee.**

Years	DESTINATION	Piculs
	In order of importance shipping points are Europe, China, Japan and India . . . . .	
1895		3.287
1896	„ „ „	1.432
1897	„ „ „	1.650
1898	„ „ „	220
1899	„ „ „	780
<i>Total exportation for five years.</i>		7.639

## Second Group.

### Indigo.—(*Indigofera tintorea.*)

Indigo is a plant easily cultivated in the Philippines and resists the greatest heat; it is prepared by very primitive methods and its production has diminished considerably although it is still grown in large quantities in Laguna, Pangasinan and Ilocos.

Indigo grown in the Philippines is superior in quality to that of Hindustan, and brings in the Manila market \$ 55 per picul for first class, \$ 50 per picul for second class, and \$ 40 per picul for third class. This being one of the articles which are monopolized by the Chinese and is dealt in exclusively by them.

### Exportation of Indigo

Years	DESTINATION	Piculs
	In order of importance the shipping are China, Japan, Singapore and points in Europe . . . . .	
1895		237
1896	” ” ”	1,207
1897	” ” ”	3,510
1898	” ” ”	1,050
1899	” ” ”	2,420
	<i>Total exportation in five years.</i>	8,418

### Sibucan.—(*Casalpinia sappana.*)

The Sibucan tree abounds in the forests of the Philippines. The wood is of an orange red color and produces a red dye material similar to the Campeachy or Brazil wood, used for dyeing woolen and cotton fabrics.

This product is monopolized by the Chinamen in the Manila market, they doing the business exclusively. For been noted in the last few years a gradual and continual reduction has been noted in the exportation of this article, as shown in the following table:

### Exportation of Sibucao.

Years	DESTINATION	Piculs
1895	In order of importance the shipping points are China, Japan and England	38,919
1896	” ” ”	74,396
1897	” ” ”	55,990
1898	” ” ”	25,480
1899	” ” ”	7,100
<i>Total exportation of five years.</i>		201,885

#### Mother of Pearl.—(*Meleagrina margaritifera* lim)

The waters of this Archipelago abound in shells fish of such rare species and of such varied uses that it is amazing to run over the list which, commencing with the Taclobo (*tridiana gigas* lim) terminates in the diminutive Sigay (*cyproca moneta* lim) which is found in the Visayan waters in great quantities and for a long time served the purpose of coin in these Oriental regions.

With the exception of sell fish used for food, the greater part are collected by the natives for the sake of the shell, which is highly esteemed in the Oriental markets and in Europe for incrustations in carved woods and for other ornamental purposes.

The mother of pearl is known to the natives by different names, and although it is found in almost all of the waters of the Philippine Islands, it is



especially abundant in the southern part of the Archipelago, Joló, Surigao and Calamianes being the only places where shell fishery is carried on at the present time. Not only for the sake of the pearls which are of fair size and of excellent quality, but more especially for the shell, to which medicinal qualities are attributed, although, perhaps, this belief is not supported by science.

Mother of pearl is quoted in the market of Manila at \$55 to \$60 per picul, and black shells are worth from \$36 to \$40 per picul. This article is also exclusively dealt in by the Chinese, its exportation for the last five years being shown by the following table:

Exportation of Mother of Pearl

Years	DESTINATION	Piculs
	In order of importance the shipping points are England, Singapore, China and Japan. . . . .	°
1895		168
1896	„ „ „	67
1897	„ „ „	440
1898	„ „ „	35
1899	„ „ „	18
	<i>Total exportation for five years.</i>	728

**Tortoise Shell.**—(*Chilone imtricata lim.*)

Another article of exportation is tortoise shell. The transparent shell of the tortoise is called.

Modern science, contrary to vulgar opinion, has included this animal in the genus reptiles; two species of families are known, being in commerce named large and small tortoises.

The shell of the latter is more valuable in commerce than that of the other shell as it is more transparent and much thicker and consequently is adaptable to many other uses of greater utility and elegance; it is largely used in industry.

The natives of the islands of Joló, Paragua, Surigao, and Calamianes are those engaged in this lucrative commerce; the tortoise shell brings an excellent price in the Manila market and is quoted at \$7.50 per kilogram for the first class, \$6 per kilogram for the second, and \$4 for the third class. This is another article exclusively monopolized by the Chinese.

#### Edible birds Nests.

In the southern islands of this Archipelago and especially in the Calamianes Islands, is found a small bird, which is held in high esteem, not for the delicacy of its flesh, the brilliancy of its plumage or the harmony of its song, but, singularly enough, solely for its nest.

This bird is known in Natural History as *Collocalia troglodytes*, and by the natives of the Calamianes by the name of *Salaganin*. It builds its nest among the rocks near the seashore, the material used by it being a delicate fibre, of snowy whiteness, which it makes either from the sea foam or from marine plants, and with it it weaves a cylindrical nest some ten centimeters in length and slightly curved in the shape of a segment of a circle. This is fastened by one of the fibres to the rock and the nest hangs suspended freely.

At the sight of this beautiful and delicate work, in which are combined all the figures of geometry, it is difficult to believe that this is the work of a bird.

and that its purpose is to serve as a deposit for the bird's eggs; nevertheless this is a fact, and this nest is a valuable article of export to other countries, where it is used as an article of food and is considered to be so nourishing that many people believe that there is no food substance superior to it.

Dissolved in hot water this nest gives out an oily substance, which is highly nutritious, with none of the objectionable factures of meat for the delicate stomach; on this account it was first used exclusively as a diet for the sick, but subsequently came to be regarded as a delicacy and is eaten as such by the mandarins and magnates of China, who pay for it the highest prices.

In the Manila market these edible nests when brought from the Calamianes are worth \$45 to \$50 dollars a picul; those coming from Zamboanga being of inferior quality bring lower prices. This business being exclusively in the hands of the Chinese.

**Balate.**—(*Holoturia scabra*, jager.)

Balate is somewhat similar to the edible nest on account of its value and also because of the place in which it is found; it is a species of worm, of an oblong figure, some fifteen centimeters in length and eight centimeters in thickness, being found on reefs which are submerged at high water.

No organs can be distinguished in it and no shell protects it; only from its movements can it be placed in the animal kingdom. Its exterior aspect shows it to be a small substance somewhat viscous, which the Chinese esteem very highly as a delicacy. Although they sometimes eat it raw they generally prefer it dried, and for this purpose is sometimes cut in longitudinal sections, and after being smoked by resinous woods possesses an excellent taste.

The value of this article in the market is from \$35 and \$40 a picul; abroad, especially in China, high prices are to be had for this article, and consequently commerce in it is almost exclusively in the hands of the Chinese.

### Third Group

#### Rice.—(*Oryza sativa*.)

This cereal is the principal article of food of the Philippine people and is produced more or less in all the Archipelago although the provinces which grow the largest crops of this grain are Pangasinan, Ilocos, Zambales, Antique and Camarines, from which places it is brought into the Manila market and is generally quoted at from \$4 to \$6 a cavan.

There are two species of rice, highlands and irrigated. In many places where the latter class is grown two and even three crops are produced a year, but in all parts of the Islands the work of planting, gathering and thrashing the grain is carried on in a very primitive and rudimentary manner. If the land were cultivated with steam plows and the crop gathered by means of modern machinery, the increase in profits would doubtless be immense.

Nevertheless there are over one hundred different varieties of this grain, from the finest superior quality to the red and black rice which although very nutritious is used only by the lower classes. The total production of rice is large but it is not sufficient to supply the local demands of the Archipelago and hence is not exported but on the contrary is imported in large quantities from China. The following table will show the amount of rice

imported to the Philippines from Saigon during the last ten years:

1891	Imported	44,887	Tons.
1892	„	28,019	„
1893	„	36,368	„
1894	„	23,730	„
1895	„	5,580	„
1896	„	3,388	„
1897	„	»	„
1898	„	»	„
1899	„	41,329	„

**Cotton.**—(*Gossypium Arboreum.*)

The plant which produces cotton is a shrub barely two yards in height, of slim trunk, which produces a fruit about the size of a small lemon, which the Tagalos call *bulac* and the Visayans *Gapas*. When ripe the fruit opens and shows the white, fine cotton attached to small black seeds, which are the natural means of propagation.

It is very abundant in the Philippines, where it grows wild, especially in the Visayas. In Iloilo and Cebu large quantities of cotton are gathered and some very good fabrics are woven from it, as also in several provinces of Luzon, especially in Ilocos Norte and Ilocos Sur. In these latter provinces a number of different kinds of fabrics are woven by the natives, some of them being of great merit.

It is much to be regretted that this valuable plant is not given more attention in the Philippines, for up to the present time there are no large cotton plantations although owing to the ease of its production it might with a little care become in a

short time one of the greatest sources of wealth of the Archipelago.

**Cocoa.**—(*Theobroma cacao* *Lim.*)

This plant is a native of Mexico, but has been grown very successfully in the Philippines, where it is quite abundant. The fruit fragrant, oily and substantial, being equal to the best Caracas cocoa, but notwithstanding this fact but little attention has been devoted to it and there are no large plantations of this valuable product.

Batangas, Laguna, Cavite and other provinces of Luzon produce the shrub, but it is most frequently found in the Visayas and more especially in the great Island of Mindanao which produces a very superior quality of the cocoa. This article which could be made of great importance is not exported as the entire product is at the present time consumed in the Archipelago. In the market of Manila it brings from \$ 55 to \$ 60 per cavan.

**Woods.**

This is one of the greatest sources of wealth the Philippines and constitutes an important branch of commerce. A great variety of fine timber suitable for all kinds of building is found in the forests of the Archipelago. This source of wealth might be developed to a far greater extent if it were not for the difficulties encountered in the way of transportation to shipping points.

Numbers of lumber camps have been established in different provinces of the Archipelago, the most important being the ports of Laguimanoc, Pitogo and Unisan, in Tayabas; Ragay, Panganiran and Caramoan, in Camarines; Pinamalayan and port of Galera of Mindoro; several ports in Masbate and Ticao; Samar, Leyte, and especially in Mindanao, where a perfect treasure-house of valuable forest trees exists.

From these different places cargoes of the following named wood are brought to Manila.

*Molave*.—(*Vitexa tissima*) A very hard durable wood of yellowish color, used for all kinds of building; its value in the Manila market is from \$1.80 to \$2.00 per cubic foot according to class.

*Tindalo*.—(*Afzelia homboidea* Vidal) A red wood, hard and fine, useful for furniture making and building of all kinds; its value in the Manila market is from \$1.70 to \$2.00 per cubic foot.

*Ebony*.—(*Dios pyros Ebenaster*) A black wood, fine and hard, much use in fine cabinet work its value in the Manila market is not cuoted.

*Ipil*.—(*Afzelia bijuca*) A dark red color wood, very hard, and excellent for building purposes of all kinds; its value in the Manila market is from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per cubic foot.

*Narra*.—(*Peterocarpos imuneus*) A wood of a reddish yellow color, fine and used for building and cabinet work; its value in the Manila market is from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per cubic foot.

*Calantas*.—(*Cedrela toona*) Color dark red, light and hard; used for ship building and cabinet work; its value in the Manila market is from \$1.80 to \$2.00 per cubic foot.

*Acle*.—(*Pithecolobium acle*, Vidal) A wood of dark color strong and hart, useful for building of all kinds; its value in the Manila market is from \$1.30 to \$1.75 per cubic foot.

*Doñgon*.—(*Sylvatica*, Vidal) Of dark color, strong and hart, used for building purposes; its value in the Manila market is from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per cubic foot.

*Lauan*.—(*Ansopera taurifer*) A hard and fibrous wood, used for shipbuilding; its value in the Manila market is from 50 to 75 cents per cubic foot.

*Palomaria*.—(*Calophyllum inopillum*) Used for

shipbuilding; its value in the Manila market is 75 cents per cubic foot.

*Mangachapoy*.—(*Shorea magachapoy*) A good wood, used for the masts of vessels and shipbuilding in general; its value in the Manila market is from 75 cents to \$ 1.00 per cubic foot.

*Guijo*.—(*Shorea robusta*) There are two kinds of this wood, white and red, used for building purposes of all kinds; its value in the Manila market is 75 cents to \$ 1 per cubic foot.

*Baticulin*.—(*Litsea obtusata*) Light, hard wood, used for flooring and cabinet work; its value in the Manila market is from 50 to 75 cents per cubic foot.

The prices quoted above vary according to the quantity, quality and dimensions of the lumber; the immediate demand in the market for certain classes also having a strong bearing on the price.

It is to be observed that prior to the year 1898 the prices in this market of the woods named were from twenty five to fifty cents per cubic foot.

#### **Mastic, gums and Rosin.**

Following commercial usage, the division of these three products may be accepted although it is scarcely scientific, and under these names may be included every substance segregated from wood of trees whether produced naturally or by artificial means.

Both mastic and rosin of delicate aroma are found abundantly in the forests of the Philippines and it is not rare to find regular deposits of these substances which have been formed at the foot of trees by the course of time. The natives use mastic for fumigation and other medicinal uses and use rosin for illuminating purposes in their houses and on their voyages by land and sea.

The forests of the Archipelago are rich in many varieties of the *Capilionaceos*, *Gutiferos*, *Comi-*



*feras* and *Disterocarpeas families*, and hence it is logical to infer that if rosin is gathered in large quantities gums will not be less plentiful as they are also the product of the same tree, a crystalline, odorless gum, easily soluble in water and known to commerce as gum arabic; gutta percha, gum-amoniac, largely used in medicine, copal gum and gutta percha, all these are found in the forests of the Philippines, although having been but little exploited commerce in these articles has not the importance which it should have and which the value of these products warrants.

The natives of the southern islands are familiar with the preparation of a product made with gum and which is very similar to that called gumaline, so largely used in painting, and they use it for preventing their weapons rusting and for polishing wood, first tinging it the desired color, which the gumaline makes firm and brilliant.

Almost all of the commerce in this article is conducted in the interior of the islands, among the inhabitants of the forests and the Chinese who live in the neighboring towns, and who bring it to Manila, more or less adulterated, for exportation.

A close and exhaustive study of the Philippine forests is necessary to show the great amount of wealth which exists both in these articles and in the medicinal substances there in contained, which at the present time are exported with great loss to public wealth of the islands and with little credit to the inhabitants who thus show their ignorance of the products of their own country.

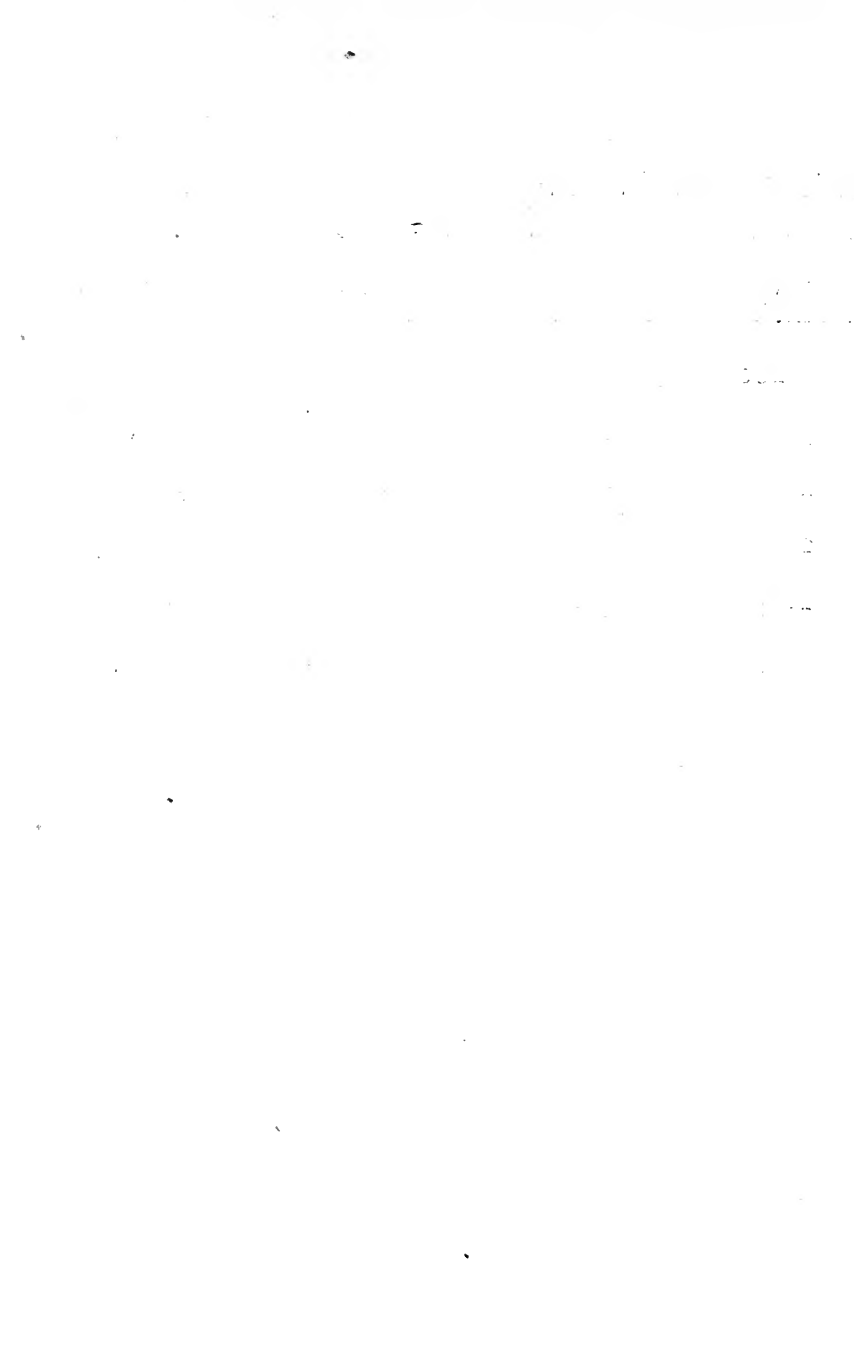


## VALUATION OF THE GENERAL

	1895.
Hemp. . . . .	\$ 13,317,000
Sugar . . . . .	,, 12,239,000
Tobacco. . . . .	,, 2,707,750
Elaborated tobacco . . . . .	,, 1,786,000
Coprax . . . . .	,, 2,898,000
Coffee . . . . .	,, 150,000
Indigo . . . . .	,, 2,500
Sibucão. . . . .	,, 58,000
Mhote of Pearl. . . . .	,, 6,000
Fell's . . . . .	,, 28,800
Gum-arabic. . . . .	,, 26,000
Cordage . . . . .	,, 50,700
American agave . . . . .	,, 10,800
Rice . . . . .	,, 50,000
<i>Totales.</i> . . . .	\$ 33,330,550

## EXPORTATION FROM 1895 TO 1899.

1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
\$ 11.200,000	\$ 13.340,000	\$ 15.587,316	\$ 7.589,600
,, 15.400,000	,, 13.134,000	,, 13.291,169	,, 8.401,500
,, 2.800,000	,, 4.142,000	,, 1.978,034	,, 1.871,392
,, 2.000,000	,, 2.125,000	,, 1.318,080	,, 1.629,114
,, 2.750,000	,, 4.065,000	,, 1.755,251	,, 1.918,500
,, 59,000	,, 66,000	,, 8,820	,, 31,240
,, 25,000	,, 95,000	,, 21,040	,, 97,500
,, 70,000	,, 93,003	,, 38,740	,, 10,500
,, 3,000	,, 17,500	,, 1,365	,, 600
,, 14,500	,, 39,000	,, 51,678	,, 51,364
,, 10,000	,, 33,000	,, 9,342	,, 4,000
,, 55,500	,, 65,000	,, 35,220	,, 7,530
,, 21,000	,, "	,, "	,, "
,, "	,, "	,, "	,, "
\$ 34.408,000	\$ 37.214,503	\$ 34.096,055	\$ 21.612,840



—\* LIST \*—

OF THE

STORES AND PUBLIC PLACES

IN THE

CITY OF MANILA



— "TELL" —

THE

STORY OF THE

WORLD

AND THE

PEOPLE

## NAME.

## STREET.

No.

**Academies:**

Bellas Artes	Muralla	200
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**Agencies:***Custom House*

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Carman and Co.	Barraca	4
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**Banks:**

*Chartered Bank of India Australia and China.*

Incorporated under Royal Grant of 1853.—Fiscal Agents of the Government and Bankers for the War Department in the Philippine Islands.—Principal Office, London  
 Capital (Fully paid up). . . £800,000 Sterling.  
 Reserve Fund . . . . . 525,000 „  
 Liabilities of Share Holders. 800,000 „  
 Drafts Bought and Sold on Spain, England, France, Germany, America, India, Australia, China, Japan, Java, etc. General Banking, Business transacted.—Manila Office, Plaza de Cervantes.—R. W. Brown, Agent.



**Banks:***Spanish Philippine Bank.*

Established in the year 1850.—Capital \$1,500,000 in 7,500 shares at \$200 each, each of which are paid.—Reserve Fund \$750,000.—Dividend declared on December 31, 99 of 8-1/2 o/o.—Plaza de Cervantes No. 10.

*Hong-kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.*

Capital Paid up . . . . . \$ 10,000,000  
 Reserve Fund . . . . . ,, 11,500,000  
 Reserve Liability of share Holders. . . ,, 10,000,000  
 Central Offices in HongKong.—Agency in Manila.—Correspondents in Spain; Credit Lyonnais and respective branches.—Drafts on London, Hamburg, Spain, France, and other countries bought and sold.—General Bussiness transacted.—Current Accounts opened and interest bearing deposits accepted for terms of three, six and twelve months as usual rates.—Manila, September 12, 1898.—H. D. C. Jones, Agent.

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Vice-President: D. M. Carmen			
Secretary: Charles P. Fenner			
Treasurer: Hongkong & Shanghai Bkg. Corp.			

**Chambers of Commerce:**

<i>Spanish.</i>	Carriedo	49
President: Secundino Mendezona		
Vice-President: Cosme Churruca		
Treasurer: Antonio Guamis		
Secretary: Matias Garcia		

**Captain of the Port:**

*See* pg. 27 Muelle del Rey 212

**Carriage Factories:**

Bech, I.	San Marcelino	193
Economica	New Malate	278
Garchitorena, J.	<i>See</i> pgI XIII Escolta	130
Irastorza, A.	S. Juan de Dios	103
Nacional	Poblete	35
Padernt & Pons	Echagüe	177

**Commission Merchants & Consignees:**

American Gommercial		
	<i>See</i> pg. II and III Plaza Moraga	21
Aldecoa & Company	Plaza Moraga	3
Behen Meyer & Co.	Nueva B.	62
Calvo, Rafael	Jólo	310
Concepcion, Venancio		
	<i>See</i> pg. XII S. Jacinto	126
Eddy Flint & Co.	Plaza Cervantes	39
Heras, R. & Co.	Principe	2

## Commission Merchants & Consignees:

Hidalgo, Luis	Hurtado	15
Guy Bun-uan, Laureano	Nueva B.	48
Yangco, Luis R.	Murrallon	24
Yu Biao Son Tua	Olivares	7
Limjap, Mariano	Hormiga	12
Lizarraga Brothers	<i>See pg. xi</i> S. Gabriel	15
Macondray & Company	Plaza Cervantes	3
Mener, I	Rosario	86
Macleod & Co.		
	<i>See pg. viii and ix</i> Muelle del Rey	311
Ortiz, A.	<i>See pg. xxxiv</i> Plaza Cervantes	5
Reyes, Francisco	Plaza Moraga	21
Ros, Edward	Rl. Imtramuros	151
Sy Giang	San Fernando	211
Ty Camco y Sobrino	Anloague	120
Warner Barnes and Co.	Muelle del Rey	7
Yap-Tico, I. M.	<i>See pg. xxxix</i> Anloague	

## Clubs:

Army and Navy	Calzada de las Aguadas	
Cosmopolitan	Marina Ermita	93
English	Marina Ermita	131
German	General Solano	402
International	Plaza Goiti	25
Manila	Sevilla	125
Popular	Estraude	5
Spanish	Pasaje de Perez	12

**Cementeries:**

Binondo	Barrio S. Lázaro	
Chinese	Barrio S. Lázaro	
Ermita	Maytubig	
Malate	Maytubig	
Paco	Real Paco	287
Protestant	S. Pedro Macati	
Sta. Cruz	S. Lázaro	
Sampaloc	Balic-balic	
Tondo	Barrio Lecheros	

**Commissions of Merchant  
Marine:**

Marina Mercante	Cabildo	55
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**Companies:**

Electric Light Co. <i>See pg. vi and vii</i>	S. Sebastian	132
Compañía Marítima		
	<i>See pg. viii and ix</i>	
	Muelle del Rey	319
French Messenger	Rosario	70
General Cigar Co.	Isla del Romero	1
Manila Docks	Cj. <sup>n</sup> S. Gabriel	15
Singer Manufacturing Co.	Escolta	33
Telephone Co. <i>See pg. xlv</i>	Muralla	43
Trans-Atlantic S. S. Co.	Isla del Romero	

**Candy Stores:**

Clarks'	Escolta	4
Fin de Siglo	<i>See pg. xiii</i> Escolta	60
La Campana	Dulambayan	116

**Candy Stores:**

Palma de Mallorca	<i>See pg. XLVIII</i>	Real Intramuros	18
Paris	<i>See pg. XVII</i>	Escolta	34
Spanish		Plaza de Quiapo	5

**Convents:**

Agustinians		Real and Palacio	181
Capuchins		Palacio	306
Dominicans		Beaterio and Solana	78
Franciscans		Solana	240
Jesuits		Arzobispo	145
Paulists		Arzobispo	145
Recolectos		Cabildo	4

**Consular Corps:** *See pg. 31*

**Churches:**

Binondo		Plaza Binondo	
Catedral		Plaza Palacio	68
Ermita		Real Ermita	
Malate		Plaza Malate	
Quiapo		Plaza Quiapo	65
Recolectos		Cabildo	4
San Sebastian		Marques	
San Miguel		General Solano	42
San Ignacio		Arzobispo	145
San Agustin		Real Intramuros	181
San Francisco		Solana	240
Sta. Clara		Hospital	34
Santo Domingo		Beaterio	127
Santa Cruz		Plaza Sta. Cruz	40
Tondo		Plaza de Tondo	



**Courts:****of First Instance:***Judge*

Hipolito Magsalin

*District Attorney*

José Ner

*Clerks of the Court*

Eustaquio V. de Mendoza

Lucio Ignacio

District of Tondo.

*Judge*

José Basa

*District Attorney*

Lucio Villareal

*Clerks of the Court*

Francisco Cruz

Ambrosio Fuentes

Dst. of Intramuros

*Judge*

Basilio Regalado

*District Attorney*

Vicente Rodriguez

*Clerks of the Court*

Bonifacio Briones

Placido del Barrio

District of Quiapo

## Courts

### of First Instance

<i>Judge</i>		
José Memije		
<i>District Attorney</i>	}	Dst. of Binondo.
Perfecto Gabriel		
<i>Clerks of the Court</i>		
Ponciano Reyes		
Francisco Rodriguez		

### Civil Police:

<i>Company A</i>		
Binondo Station	David	83
Tondo Station	Moriones	122
<i>Company B</i>		
Quiapo Station	Plaza Miranda	62
S. Lázaro Station	Magdalena	24
<i>Company C</i>		
Malate Station	Nueva	276
Paco Station	Herran	218
<i>Company D</i>		
Sampaloc Station	Bustillos	39
S. Miguel Station	Novaliches	83
Pandacan Station	Jesus	50
<i>Company E</i>		
Intramuros Station	Real	108

**Civil Police:**

*Company F*  
Malabon Station

**Drafts:**

Reyes, Francisco	Plaza Moraga	21
Tuason & Company	Plaza Moraga	6

**Dentists:**

Arevalo, B.	Elizondo	4
Arevalo, R.	<i>See pg. xxxv</i> Santa Rosa	33
Arbizu, J.	Santa Rosa	70
Sawyer, Anna M.	Plaza Cervantes	23
Eguia, J.	Dulumbayan	76
Harkinson, J. R., Dr.	Escolta	9
Merchant, E. B. Dr.	<i>See pg. lxxviii</i> Pasage de Perez	21
Ottogy, Dr.	<i>See pg. xxvi</i> Escolta	50
Stephens, Dr.	<i>See pg. xviii</i> Escolta	67
Fariñas, J.	Carriedo	57
Skidmore, W. G., L. D. S.,	<i>See pg. lxxvi</i> Pasage de Perez	21
Hawelery, R. Llevid	S. Jacinto	45
Reyes, T.	Iris	467
Villanueva, S.	Lemery	3

**Distilleries:**

Ayala & Company	<i>See pg. xlii</i> San Miguel	216
Tanduay Inchausti & Co.	<i>See pg. v</i> Tanduay	72

**Distilleries:**

La Clementina	S. Marcelino	
Song Joco	Salazar	31

**Dress Makers:**

Blanco, Miss Maráa	Solana	128
Bresmaker, Miss	San Sebastian	276
Crespo, La Concepcion	Iris	88
Milliner	Anda	114
Nelson, Miss	Escolta	4

**Dock Companies:**

Manila Office	<i>See pg. xl</i>	San Gabriel	11
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**Engine Houses:****(Fire Department)**

<i>1st Zone, Intramuros</i>		Blaza dePalacio	92
Captain Rafael Barbana		Palacio	120
1st Lieutenant, Dionisio Conde		Plaza dePalacio	92
<i>2nd Zone, Paco</i>		Nozaleda	288
Lieutenant Ramon Sanchez		Nozaleda	288
<i>3rd Zone, Santa Cruz</i>		Alcala	11
Lieutenant Perfecto Gonzalez		Alcala	11
Offices of the Fire Department		Palacio	98

<b>Emergency Hospital</b>	Iris	727
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**Engineers:**

Assencio & Company	Plaza Moraga	21
Boyle Allan	Barcelona	15
Duff, W. A.	Plaza Moraga	7
Wilson, P.	Carenero	2

**Expert Accountants**

José Gervasio Garcia	Real Intramuros	219
Ramon Garcia Plana	Romero Aquino	179
Julio Gonzalez Diaz	Echagüe	6
Luiz Moreno Jerez	Palacio	258
Thomas Mallares	Cabildo	285
José Yurta	Sta. Potenciana	104
Antonio Guzman	Estraude	5

**Engravers:**

Tampinco, I.	<i>See pg. XLVIII</i>	Crespo	23
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**Factories:***Arcated Waters,*

La Universal	Asuncion	139
Nectar Soda	Escolta	96
Rum	Elcano	149

*Beer,*

Pedro P. Roxas	<i>See pg. XIX</i>	Malacañang	154
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*Bricks,*

Fressell, C., & Co.	New Binondo	132
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**Factories:**

<i>Cigars,</i>			
La Germinal			
	<i>See pg. LXIX, LXX and LXXI</i>	Marques de Co-	
		millas	4
La Maria Cristina	<i>See pg. LII</i>	Plaza Goiti	36
La Alhambra		Echagüe	205
La Insular		Plaza de C. de	
		la Barca	20
La Flor de la Isabela		Isla del Romero	1
El Oriente		San Pedro	214
La Hensiana		Muelle de la R.	277
La Comercial	<i>See pg. xxxi</i>	Ilaya	107
La Giralda		San Miguel	370
La Competidora Gaditana		Noria	9
La Alejandria		Rosario	147
La Cataluña		San Jacinto	106
La Malasia		Jólo	346
Emperatriz		Salazar	12
La Cipres		Jólo	323
La Rosa		Clavel	91
La Victoria		David	64
El Aguila Real		Jólo	236
La Favorita	<i>See pg. xxvii</i>	Iris	608
La Ideal		Plaza de Goiti	14
La Cuspide		Madrid	146
La Emiliana		San Jacinto	192
La Constancia		Orozco	24
La Batalla		Claveria	28
La America del Norte		Jaboneros	22
La Lucrecia	<i>See pg. LXXII</i>	New Binondo	62
<i>Cordage,</i>			
Valenzuela		Santa Mesa	
Rosario		Barrio Tutuban	

**Factories:***Foundries,*

H. Sunico	Jaboneros	49
T. Sunico	Ilaya	96
A. Boyle	Barcelona	16
I. P. Wilson	Barraca	69

*Hats,*

C. Gsell & Company	San Pedro	68
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*Ice,*

San Miguel	San Miguel	233
La Tabacalera	Isla del Romero	1
Smith Bell & Co.	Echagüe	

*Liquors,*

Inchausti & Co.	<i>See pg. v</i>	Tanduay	72
Ayala & Co.	<i>See pg. XLII</i>	San Miguel	216
General Tabacos Company		Marquez	134
La Union Liodra & Co.		Escolta	150
La Rosario		San Sebastian	216

*Mosaics,*

Fressell & Company	Santa Mesa	
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*Oil,*

Pedro P. Roxas	<i>See pg. XLIII</i>	Ayala	59
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*Papier Maché,*

S. Marcelino	146
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*Pianos,*

P. Trinidad	<i>See pg. XLVIII</i>	Alcalá	48
Villareal		San Sebastian	216

**Factories:**

<i>Soap,</i>			
Jólo	<i>See pg. LXXVI</i>	Jólo	360
La Fragancia		Echagüe	3
<i>Sporting Goods,</i>			
El Jockey	<i>See pg. xxxix</i>	David	64
<i>Tiles,</i>			
Fressell & Co.		New Binondo	132
<i>Weaving,</i>			
Valenzuela		Santa Mesa	
Rosario		Barrio Tutuban	

<b>Gymnasiums:</b>		Muralla	200
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**Governments:**

Civil	<i>See pg. 18</i>	P.cio del Ayuntamiento	92
Military	<i>See pg. 17</i>	P.cio del Ayuntamiento	92
Ecclesiastical	<i>See pg. 28</i>	Arzobispo	95



## Hacks

### Tariff.

Carriages.—For One Half Hour . . . . .	\$ 0'30
For First Hour . . . . .	„ 0'50
Each Succeeding Hour . . . . .	„ 0'30
Six Consecutive Hours . . . . .	„ 2'00
Twelve Hours, with interval of two hours to rest or feed horses. . . . .	„ 3'80
Quilez.—For One Half Hour . . . . .	\$ 0'20
For Full Hour . . . . .	„ 0'40
Each Succeeding Hour . . . . .	„ 0'30
Six Consecutive Hours . . . . .	„ 1'70
Twelve Hours, with interval of two hours to rest or feed horses. . . . .	„ 3'00
Calesas and Carromatas.—For One Half Hour	\$ 0'20
For First Hour . . . . .	„ 0'30
Each Succeeding Hour . . . . .	„ 0'20
Six consecutive Hours . . . . .	„ 1'20
Twelve Hours, with interval of two hour. to rest or feed horses . . . . .	„ 2'40
Double fare may be charged after midnight.	

## Hospitals:

### Civil

San Juan de Dios  
San Lázaro

Real Intramuros 214  
Barrio S. Lázaro

### Military

Concepción  
Malate

Concepción 118  
Herran 83

**Hotels:**

Astor		S. Fernando	75
Bell Videre		Real Ermita	170
Central		S. Sebastian	167
Cuatro Naciones	<i>See pg. XLV</i>	Beaterio	134
Delmonico's		Palacio	278
English	<i>See pg. LVIII</i>	Escolta	90
España		San Jacinto	47
Europa	<i>See pg. XVI</i>	Escolta	150
Francia	<i>See pg. XXX</i>	Solana	202
Grand		Real Ermita	72
Internacional	<i>See pg. VI</i>	Real Intramuros	219
Minerva		Azcárraga	28
New York	<i>See pg. XVIII</i>	Real and Palacio	168
Oriente	<i>See pg. XXIV</i>	Plaza Calderon	
		de la Barca	34
Palma de Mallorca	<i>See pg. XLVIII</i>	Real & Solana	154
Paris	<i>See pg. XVII</i>	Escolta	32 and 34
Universal		Palacio	109
Washington		Palacio	214

**Hemp presses:**

Mendezona and Co.	<i>See pg. LIII</i>	Isla del Romero	48
Luis R. Yangco		M. <sup>c</sup> de la Reina	24
Smith Bell and Co.		Barraca	21
Ker and Co.		Muelle del Rey	295
Warner Barnes and Co.		Muelle del Rey	7

**Hatters:**

Carreon		Real Intramuros	165
Fuster		Aceiteros	228
Quintana		Jólo	287

**Hatters:**

Richter	<i>See pg. xxxv</i>	Escolta	57
Roensch	<i>See pg. lxxvii</i>	Escolta	21
Rubert and Guamis	<i>See pg. xlvii</i>	Escolta	43
Ruiz, Claro		Carriedo	6
Secker	<i>See pg. xxviii</i>	Escolta	131
Spanish	<i>See pg. liv</i>	Escolta	28

**Internal Revenue Office**

	<i>See pg. 24</i>	Anloague	147
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**Importers & Exporters:**

American Comercial			
	<i>See pg. ii and iii</i>	Plaza Moraga	21
Armstrong, I. H.		S. Sebastian	190
Andrews and Company		Anloague	89
Buck Martin and Co.		Anloague	107
Bear Shum and Co.		Escolta	76
Calder and Co.		Plaza Cervantes	23
Castle Brothers and Wolf		Plaza Moraga	31
Compañías Gral. de Tabacos		Isla del Romero	1
Donaldson Sim and Co.		Plaza Moraga	31
Dorr and Co.	<i>See pg. xxix</i>	Soledad	61
Dean, H. Y.,		Rosario (rear)	86
Thomas Evans and Co.			
	<i>See pg. lxiii</i>	Sto. Tomas	88
Findlay Richardson		Carenero	21
Findlay and Brooks		S. Jacinto	93
Forbes Mum and Co.		David	42
German and Co.		S. Jacinto	35
Gore Both and Co.		Plaza Cervantes	17
Gutierrez Bros.	<i>See pg. l and li</i>	Beaterio	7
Gsell, Carlos		S. Pedro	68

**Importers & Exporters:**

Heinzsen and Co.	Rosario	130
Hollman and Co.	Plaza Moraga	6
Holliday Wise and Co.	Anloague	100
Henry W. Peabody and Co.	Carenero	2
Inchausti and Co. <i>See pg. xxxvii</i>	M. <sup>c</sup> de la Reina	223
Karsenty, S.	Manila -- Hong- kong	
Ker and Co.	S. Gabriel	11
Keller and Co.	Martinez	2
Lizarraga Bros. <i>See pg. xi</i>	San Gabriel	11
Moll, A. E. and Co.	Hurtado	7
Marcaida and Company.	Jaboneros	113
Macleod and Company <i>See pg viii and ix</i>	Muelle del Rey	311
North American Trading Co.	S. Vicente	111
Pacific Oriental Trading Co. <i>See pg. lxiv</i>	Plaza Cervantes	2
Price, H. and Company <i>See pg. xxiii</i>	Anloague	13
Prautch Scholes and Co.	Anloague	69
Pla é Hijos y Gozalvez <i>See pg. xii</i>	Anloague	82
Rafael Reyes <i>See pg. xi</i>	San Gabriel	11
Reyes, Francisco	Plaza Moraga	19
Robinson and MacCondray	San Gabriel	4
Spitz, Enrique	Escolta	42
Smith Bell and Co.	Cerenero	2
Stevenson, W. S.	Muelle del Rey	323
Sprungli and Co.	Escolta	76
The Philippine Trading Co. <i>See pg. xx and xxi</i>	Hurtado	7
Tillson Herman and Co.	Anloague	95
Tuason J. M. and Co.	Plaza Moraga	19
Wisinoski and Company	Soledad B.	51
Yap Tico <i>See pg. xxxix</i>	Anloague	120

## Insurance Companies:

NAMES	Manila Representatives	Street	No.
Aachen Leipziger Vers. Actien Ges. in Aachen	Ed. A. Keller & Co.	Martinez	4
Aachen & Munich Fire Insurance Company	Heinszen & Co.	Rosario	138
Aachen Leipzig Insurance Company	Froehlich and Kuttner	Anloague	82
American Fire Insurance Company of New York	Macondray & Co.	Plaza Cervantes	3
Atlas Assurance Company	J. M. Tuason & Co.	Plaza Moraga	6
Baloise Fire Insurance Company	Germann & Co.	San Jacinto	98
Baloise Transport Insurance Company		"	98
Board of Underwriters of New York	Macleod & Co.	Muelle del Rey	311
Bremen Marine Insurance Companies	Tillson Herrmann & Co.	Anloague	95
Canton Insurance Office	Smith Bell & Co.	Carenero	2
Chai On Marine Insurance Company Limited	Limjap & Co.	Hormiga	12
China Traders' Insurance Company	Smith Bell & Co.	Carenero	2
China Mutual Life Insurance Company	J. M. Tuason & Co.	Palza Moraga	6
China Fire Insurance Company, Ld.	Warner, Barnes & Co. Ld.	Carenero	7
Commercial Union Assurance Com- pany (Fire and Marine)	Smith Bell & Co.	"	2

Continental Versicherungs Gesell- schaft, Mannheim	Struckman & Co.	Anloague	61	122
Deutsche Transport Verchiserungs Gesellschaft, Berlin	Germann & Co.	San Jacinto	98	
Deutsche Ruck and Mitversicherungs Ges., Berlin	„	„	98	
Federal Marine Insurance Company, Zurich	„	„	98	
First Rotterdam Life Insurance Company	Meerkamp & Co.	M.e de la Reina	277	
Fonciere Insurance Company, in Bu- dapest	Tillson, Herrmann & Co.	Anloague	95	
“Fortu a” Marine Insurance Company	Sprüngli & Co.	Escolta	76	
Frankfurter Transport and Glas. Vers, Actien Ges.	Germann & Co.	San Jacinto	98	
General Marine Insurance Company, Dresden	Froehlich and Kuttner	Anloague	82	
German Lloyd, Berlin	Tillson Herrmann & Co.	„	95	
Germanic Lloyd's	Martin Buck & Co.	„	107	
Guardian Fire Insurance Company	Islas Baleares	Escolta	118	
Guardian Fire and Life Insurance Office	Tillson Herrmann & Co.	Anloague	95	
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Company	Martin Buck & Co.	„	107	

Hansatische Feuer Ges., Hamburg	Struckman & Co.	Anloague	61
Helvetia General Insurance Company	Ed. A. Keller & Co.	Martinez	4
HongKong Insurance Company, Ld.	Holliday, Wise & Co.	Anloague	100
Imperial Marine Insurance Company of Tokyo	Macleod & Co.	Muelle del Rey	311
Imperial Fire Insurance Company	Smith, Bell & Co.	Carenero	2
Italian Lloyd's	Ker & Co.	Cajñ. S. Gabriel	10
Lancashire Insurance Company	Forbes, Munn & Co.	David	42
Law Union and Crown Insurance Company	Warner, Barnes & Co. Ld.	Carenero	13
Liverpool Underwriter's Association	Ker & Co.	Cajñ. S. Gabriel	10
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	Holliday Wise & Co. Ker & Co.	Anloague	100
Lloyd's		Cajñ. S. Gabriel	10
London Guarantee and Accident Company	Donaldson-Sim & Co. Findlay & Co.	Plaza Moraga	31
London Assurance Corporation		Plaza Cervantes	18
London and Lancashire Insurance Company	Forbes Munn & Co.	David	42
Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company	Sprüngli & Co.	Escolta	76
Magdeburger Allgemeine Ver. Ges., Magdeburg	Ed. A. Keller & Co.	Martinez	4 <sup>13</sup>
Manchester Fire Assurance Company	Holliday, Wise & Co.	Anloague	100

Mannheimer Vesicherungs Gesells- chaft	Struckman & Co.	Anloague	61
Man On Insurance Company	E. J. Ongcapin	Olivares	24
Maritime Insurance Company	Warner Barnes & Co. Ld.	Carenero	13
Mercantile Fire Insurance Company of Canada	H. J. Andrews & Co.	Anloague	89
National Assurance Company of Ire- land	W. J. Stevenson & Co.	M. e del Rey	323
Netherlands Fire Insurance Company	Meerkamp & Co.	M. e de la Reina	277
Netherlands India See and Fire In- surance Company	Smith, Bell & Co.	Carenero	2
"Neuchateloise," Société d'Assurance	Ed. A. Keller & Co.	Martinez	4
New York Life Insurance Company	Donaldson-Sim & C. o	Pl. a Moraga	31
Nordeutsche Versicherungs Gesell- schaft	Baer Senior & Co.	Escolta	100
North British and Mercantile Insu- rance Company	Findlay & Co.	Pl. a Cervantes	18
North British and Mercantile Insu- rance Company	J. M. Tuason & Co.	Pl. a Moraga	6
North China Insurance Company Ltd.	Holliday Wise & Co.	Anloague	100
North Queenland Insurance Company	Germann & Co.	S. Jacinto	98
Northern Assurance Company	Findlay & Co.	Pl. a Cervantes	18
Norwich Union Fire Insurance So- ciety	W. J. Stevenson & Co.	M. e del Rey	323



Nouveau Lloyd Suisse Société d'Assurances	Germann & Co.	S. Jacinto	98
Palatine Insurance Company Limited	Findlay & Co.	Fla Cervantes	18
Phoenix Fire Assurance Company	Islas Baleares	Escolta	118
Phoenix Assurance Company	Tillson, Herrmann & Co.	Anloague	95
Penang Khean Guan Insurance Company, Limited	Limjap & Co.	Hormiga	12
Po On Marine Insurance and Go-down Company	Viuda de Tan Auco	Nueva B.	48
Po On Marine Insurance and Go-down Company, Limited	Limjap & Co.	Hormiga	12
Po On Marine Insurance and Go-down Company, Limited	E. J. Ongcapin	Olivares	4
Rheinisch Westphal Lloyd	Ed. A. Keller	Martinez	4
Rhenania Transport Versicherungs Ges., Cöln	Ed A. Keller	"	4
Royal Insurance Company	Islas Baleares	Escolta	118
Royal Insurance Company, Fire & Life	Tillson Herrnaan & Co.	Anloague	95
Royal Exchange Insurance Company (Fire)	Warner, Barnes & Co., Ld	Carenero	13
Schweiz Transport Versicherungs Ges., Zurich	Ed. A. Keller & Co.	Martinez	4
Scottish Union and National Insurance Company	W. F. Stevenson & Co.	M. c del Rey	323

Sindicato Marselles de Seguros Maritimos	Froehlich and Kuttner	Anloague	82	126
South British Insurance Company, Ltd.	H. J. Andrews & Co.	"	89	
South British Fire and Marine Ins. Co., New Zealand	Smith Bell & Co.	Carenero	2	
State Fire Insurance Company, Ltd.	Warner, Barnes & Co. Ltd.	"	1	
Sun Life Assurance Company, of Canada	Smith Bell & Co.	"	2	
Sun Insurance Office	Ker & Co.	Cjon. S. Gabriel	10	
Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Co.	Holliday Wise & Co.	Anloague	100	
Transatlantic Güter Versicherungs Gesellschaft	Heinszen & Co.	Rosario	138	
Triton Insurance Company, Limited	Smith Bell & Co.	Carenero	2	
Underwriting and Agency Association (Lloyd's)	Macleod & Co.	M.e del Rey	311	
Union of Hamburg Underwriters	Tillson, Herrmann & Co.	Anloague	95	
Union Assurance Society (Fire) London	Macleod & Co.	M.e del Rey	311	
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	W. J. Stevenson & Co.	"	223	
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Pedro Ricafort		
<i>Secretary</i>	}	District of Quiapo
Canuto Solidor		

<i>Judge</i>	}	District of Quiapo
Martiniano Veloso		
<i>Secretary</i>	}	District of Quiapo
Gervasio de Lara		

<i>Judge</i>	}	Dst. of Intramuros
José Martinez		
<i>Secretary</i>	}	
Nazario Dimayuga		

<i>Judge</i>	}	Dst. of Binondo
José del Castillo		
<i>Secretary</i>	}	
Isidro Belen		

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Aacadio del Rosario	Casal	1
Allison D. Gibbs	<i>See pg.</i> LXXIII	Plaza Cervantes 18
Alfredo Chicote Beltran	Pla. Sta. Ana	3
Antonio Sanz Conde	Cabildo	13
A. A. Montagne		
Arsenio Cruz Herrera	Plaza Calderon de la Barca	15
Armando Camps y Camps	Cabildo	4
Antonio V. Herrero Calatayud	Escolta	30
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Christopher W. Ney		
Clifford T. Andruss	Anloague	89
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Francisco Lalana		
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George Sanford Smith	Ayuntamiento	2
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Juan Conde	Cabildo	6
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Joseph E. Farrell		
J. B. Early		
José Roxas	Palacio	13
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Martin M. Levering		Plaza de Cer-	
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Norman O. Byers		San Jacinto	
Pacifico Reyes		Legaspi	29
Robert Manly		Plaza Moraga	4
Ramon Salinas		Cabildo	311
Stuart Robinson Price		Hotel Oriente	34
Samuel H. Steels		Plaza de Cer-	
		vantes	10
Simplicio del Rosario		Barbosa	10
Thomas Chistopher West		Nozaleda	38
Vicente Miranda		Victoria	19
William S. Rohde		Plaza de Cer-	
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William S. Notting		Escolta	
William Lane O'Neill			
X. N. Steves		San Jacinto	

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*Director*

Emilio Moreta

*Secretary*

Francisco Dominguez

*Cashiers*

Juan P. de Tagle

*Treasurer*

Ramon Sotelo

*Assistants*

José Yusta  
Antonio Enriquez  
Andres Canals  
Vicente Franco  
Francisco Lamelas  
Eduardo Gumila

*Appraisers*

Gregorio Bartolomé  
Valeriano Dolores

**Public Jail:**

Calzada Iris

*Department of Posts of the Philippine Islands*

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SCHEDULE OF POSTAL RATES.

*Matter addressed for delivery in the Philippines (including Sulu Archipelago) Canada, Mexico, United States, Porto Rico, and Guam, is subject to the following rates of postage.*

CLASS	Postage. (In gold.)	Limit weight	Payment of postage
<b>First-Class.</b>			
Letters (hand and type-writing, and letter-press or manifold copies of either) and sealed packages . . . . .	2 cents each ounce or fraction thereof. . . . .	No limit..	At least one full rate must be prepaid. Packages over 4 lbs. must be prepaid in full.
<i>Note.</i> Matter of this class addressed for delivery in the Philippines. . . . .	1 cent each half ounce or fraction thereof. . . . .	No limit..	
Postal Cards. . . . .	1 cent each.		Prepayment required.
Drop letters for local delivery Postoffice where mailed. . . . .	1 cent each ounce or fraction thereof. . . . .	No limit..	
No sealed package other than correspondence in its ordinary form is admitted into the mails for Canada of Mexico.			

CLASS	Postage. (In gold.)	Limit weight	Payment of postage
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Second-Class.</b></p> <p>News paper, periodicals entered as second-class matter and sent by the publisher or news agent. . . . .</p> <p>Same when mailed by others than above. . .</p>	<p>1 cent per pound or fraction thereof. . . .</p> <p>1 cent each four ounces or fraction thereof. . .</p>	<p>No limit..</p> <p>No limit..</p>	<p>Prepayment in full required.</p> <p>Prepayment in full required.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Third-Class.</b></p> <p>Books, circulars, pamphlets, and other matter wholly in print, proof sheets and manuscript copy accompanying same. Facsimile copies of hand or typewriting obtained by a mechanical process and easy of recognition as imitations, when mailed in twenty or more identical copies at a postoffice window; when mailed otherwise or in less number, such matter becomes subject to first-class postage. . .</p>	<p>1 cent each two ounces or fraction thereof. . .</p>	<p>4 pounds except single books weighing in excess of that amount. . .</p>	<p>Prepayment in full required.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Fourth-Class.</b></p> <p>Merchandise and matter not included in any of the above classes. . .</p>	<p>1 cent each ounce or fraction thereof. . . .</p>	<p>Four pounds. . .</p>	<p>Prepayment in full required.</p>

Rates of Postage to all Countries except those above named.

	Postage. (In gold.)	Limit weight	Payment of postage
Letters. . . . .	5 cents each half ounce or fraction thereof. . .	No limit.	Prepayment optional. _
Postal Cards. . . . .	2 cents each.	Printed matter 4 lbs. 6 ou- nces. Sam- ples of mer- chandise eight and one- third. . .	Par prepay- ment requi- red. At least 2 cts. on sam- ples.
Printed matter and sam- ples of merchandisc. .	1 cent for each 2 oun- ces or fra- ction ther- eof. . . .		

F. W. VAILLE,  
DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF POSTS.

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*Director and Administrator*  
Emilio Borero

Puente de Ayala

*Physician*  
Dr. R. Fernandez

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2nd Lookout Ruferto Andrade



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**Tobacconists:**

Central	Escolta	31
Cosmopolitan <i>See pg. xxviii</i>	Real Intramuros	151
Kiosko Habanero <i>See pg. xxxvi</i>	Escolta	27
La Flor de la Isabela	Escolta	12
National	Rosario	44
Maritima	Sacristia	77
Universal	Rosario	68

**Theatres:**

Filipino	Echagüe	51
Libertad	Iris	583
Rizal	Ilaya	120
Zorrilla	Iris	.625

**Telegraphs:**

Sub-marine Cable Central Sta.		
	<i>See pg. 61</i> Real Malate	545
Military Telegraph, Central Office	Nozaleda	
Branch Office of the Cable Co.	Anloague	69

## Tramways:

*Central Station in Sampaloc and  
Another in Plaza Malate*

### TARIFF

Class	Route	\$	Cts.
1st	From Tondo to Caloocan or Dulu	»	25
	From Tondo to Malabon . . .	»	30
	From Caloocan or Dulu to Tondo	»	25
	From Malabon to Tondo . . .	»	30
2nd	From Tondo to Caloocan or Dulu.	»	10
	From Tondo to Malabon . . .	»	15
	From Caloocan or Dulu to Tondo	»	10
	From Malabon to Tondo . . .	»	15

### PACKAGES

Packages not exceeding thirty 30 kilograms in weight or 30/100 of a cubic meter in volume will pay:

From Tondo to Caloocan . . .	»	06
From Tondo to Malabon . . .	»	09
From Caloocan or Dulu to Tondo	»	06
From Malabon to Tondo . . .	»	09

## Undertaking Establishment:

La Funeraria	<i>See pg. XLVI</i>	Santa Rosa	60
La Nueva Funeraria		Salazar	2
Coches Funebres		Asuncion	10
Coches Funebres		Elcano	50
Coches Funebres		Arzobispo	122

## Veterinary Surgeons:

Garcia Ferrero		Santa Rosa	44
Torreon, S,		San Roque	50
Mendoza, F.		Iris	857
Cruz E. de la		Real Ermita	220
Sulva, D.		Plaza Sta. Ana	21
Vicente, J. C		Bilibid	592
Rosario, R., del		Escaldo	2



## THE MUNICIPAL RADIUS

*of the City of Manila is divided into eleven districts, named as follows:*

- 1st Intramuros.
- 2nd Binondo.
- 3rd Santa Cruz.
- 4th Tondo.
- 5th Quiapo.
- 6th San Miguel.
- 7th Sampaloc.
- 8th Paco and San Fernando de Dilao.
- 9th Ermita.
- 10th Malate.
- 11th San Nicolás.

Each one of these districts includes the following five wards:



Abreviations.	Equivalent.
-----	-----
St. . . . .	Street.
Ave. . . . .	Avenue.
Dst. . . . .	District.
Ent. . . . .	Entrance.
N. E. . . . .	New Ermita.
N. M. . . . .	New Malate.
No. . . . .	Number.
N. B. . . . .	New Binondo.
Off. . . . .	Office.
Pg. . . . .	Page.
Pt. . . . .	Port.
Wff . . . . .	Wharf.



ALFABETICAL LIST

—OF THE—

STREETS, SQUARES

—AND—

PUBLIC PROMENADES

—OF THE—

CITY OF MANILA







Name of the street                      District                      Entrance                      Ending

A

Aceiteros	Tondo	Ilaya	Shore
Acuña	Tondo	Aceiteros	Azcárraga (drive)
Aduana	Intramuros	Mártires de la In- tegridad de la Patria (square)	Palacio (square) Magdalena
Aguilar	Binondo	Diaz	
Alarcon	Sampaloc	Alix	
Alburquerque (Padre)	Tondo	Padre Rada	Padre Herrera
Alcaicería	S. Nicolás.	S. Fernando	Jaboneros
Alcalá	Sta. Cruz	Enrile	Trinidad
Alejandro Farnesio	Quiapo	Arlegui	S. Miguel (creek)
Alejandro VI	Sampaloc	Alix	Field
Alfaro (Padre)	S. Fernando de Dilao	S. Lázaro (street)	Paco (creek)
Alfonso XII or Luneta (drive)	Ermita	Vidal (avenue)	Espaldon's batt
Alix	Sampaloc	Sta. Ana (square)	Rotonda Samp.
Almacenes	Intramuros	Aduana	Maestranza
Almacenes (gate)	Intramuros	Almacenes (str.)	Pasig (river)

Almansa	Sta. Cruz	Dolores	Alcalá
Alonso Velazquez	Tondo	Soledad	Shore
Alvarado (Padre)	Tondo	Azcárraga (drive)	Soler
Alvaro de Bazan	Quiapo	Echagüe	Pasig (river)
Amador de Arriciran	Tondo	Lemery	Reina (channel)
Anda	Intramuros	Muralla	Sta. Lucia
Aniahian	Sta. Cruz	Lope de Vega	Field
Anloague	Binondo	Cervantes (square)	C. de la Barca (square)
Antonio Hurtado	Tondo	Aceiteros	Binondo (chan.)
Antonio Rivera	Tondo	Azcárraga	Tutuban (bridge)
Arlegui	Quiapo	S. Gerónimo (br.)	Tanduay
Arolas	Ermita	S. Luis	Isaac Peral
Arranque	Sta. Cruz	Tetuan	Paz
Arroceros	Ermita	Vidal (avenue)	Concepción (av.)
Arroceros (square)	Ermita	Arroceros	Colgante (bridge)
Arzobispo	Intramuros	Real	Sta. Clara
Asuncion	S. Nicolás	S. Fernando	Clavél
Audiencia	Intramuros	Palacio (square)	Sta. Clara
Avilés	Sampaloc	Rotonda	Uli-Uli (bridge)
Ayala	S. Miguel	Tanduay (bridge)	Pasig (river)
Ayala (bridge)	S. Miguel	Concepcion (av.)	General Solano
Azcárraga (bridge)	Tondo	Azcárraga (drive)	
Azcárraga (drive)	Tondo	Prim (bridge)	Shore

## B

Bagumbayan  
 Bailén  
 Balic-balic  
 Balic-balic (suburb)  
 Balmes  
 Baluarte  
 Bang-bang  
 Bang-bang  
 Barbosa  
 Barcelona  
 Barraca  
 Basco  
 Beaterio  
 Benavides  
 Berruoco (Padre)  
 Berruguete  
 Bilbao  
 Bilibid (avenue)  
 Bilibid (viejo)  
 Binondo (mole)

Ermita  
 Sampaloc  
 Sampaloc  
 Sampaloc  
 Quiapo  
 Intramuros  
 Sta. Cruz  
 S. Fernando de Dilao  
 Quiapo  
 S. Nicolás  
 S. Nicolás  
 Intramuros  
 Intramuros

Binondo  
 S. Fernando de Dilao  
 Sampaloc  
 Tondo  
 Sta. Cruz  
 Quiapo  
 Binondo

Vidal (avenue)  
 Alix  
 S. Roque  
 Balic-balic  
 Arlegui  
 Parian (gate)  
 Oroquieta  
 Real Paco  
 Globo de Oro  
 Riverita (mole)  
 Aduana  
 S. Agustín  
 S. Juan de Letran  
 (square)  
 Salazar  
 S. Lázaro (street)  
 Alix  
 Zaragoza  
 Concordia (brid.)  
 Cármen (square)  
 Pasig (river)

Real  
 Sampaloc (creek)  
 Balic-balic (sub.)  
 Field  
 Navarrete  
 Fundición  
 Aniahan  
 Singalong  
 Escaldo  
 Clavel  
 Conde (square)  
 Victoria

Arzobispo  
 General Izquierdo  
 Paco (creek)

Lacandola  
 Iris (bridge)  
 Curtidor (creek)  
 Jóló (bridge)

Blanco (Padre)  
Bustillos  
Bustos

Quiapo  
Sampaloc  
Sta. Cruz

Echagüe  
Alix  
Sta. Cruz (square)  
Dulumbayan  
Sta. Rosa  
Casulucan

C

Caballero  
Cabañas  
Cabildo  
Calubcub (suburb)  
Camba  
Canónigo  
Capitán (Padre)  
Carballo  
Carballo (bridge)  
Carcer  
Carenero  
Carlos IV  
Cármén (square)  
Carrasco

S. Nicolás  
Malate  
Intramuros  
Sampaloc  
S. Nicolás  
S. Fernando de Dilao  
Tondo  
Binondo  
Binondo  
Quiapo  
Binondo  
Ermita  
Quiapo  
Binondo

Jaboneros  
Real Ermita  
Palacio (square)  
S. Fernando  
S. Marcelino  
Ilaya  
Sacristia (bridge)  
Carballo (street)  
S. Sebastian  
Muelle del Rey  
Concepción (av.)  
S. Sebastian  
Calderón de la  
Barca (square)  
Binondo (chan.)  
Clavel  
Maytubig (bridge)  
Fundición  
Clavel  
Tanque  
P. Alburquerque  
Carballo (bridge)  
Lacoste  
S. Sebast. (creek)  
Cervantes (sq.)  
Remonta  
Marqués

Carriedo	Sta. Cruz	Goiti (square)	Miranda or Quiapo (square)
Carvajal	Binondo	Rosario	Nueva
Castañes	Sampaloc	Manrique	S. Roque
Castillejos	Quiapo	Arlegui	S. Sebast. (creek)
Castro (Padre)	Sampaloc	Lardizabal	Casulucan (sub.)
Casulucan	Sampaloc	Bustillos	
Casulucan (suburb)	Sampaloc	Casulucan (street)	
Centeno	Sta. Cruz	Quiotan	S. Pedro
Cervantes	Sta. Cruz	Bilibid (avenue)	Sangleyes
Cervantes (square)	Binondo	Rosario	Anloague
Chaves (Padre)	Tondo	Tabora	Acuña
Chinesco (bridge)	Sta. Cruz	Gral. Izquierdo	Paz (avenue)
Churruca	Ermita	S. Luis	Divisoria
Clavel	San Nicolás	Sto. Cristo	Shore
Claveria	Intramuros	Palacio (square)	Arzobispo
Claveria	Binondo	Poblete	Norzag. (passage)
Claudio Cuello	Sampaloc	Alix	
Colgante (bridge)	Quiapo	Arroceros (sq )	Echagüe
Colón	Binondo	C. de la Barca (square)	General Blanco (bridge)
Concepción	Quiapo	Norzagaray	Raon (creek)
Concepción (avenue)	Ermita	Vidal (avenue)	Marq. de Comillas
Concordia	Quiapo	Sta. Ana (square)	Tanduay

Concordia (bridge)	Sta. Cruz	Paz (avenue)	Bilibid (av.)
Concordia (square)	S. Nicolás	S. Fernando	Barraca
Condesa	Binondo	Duque	Malinta
Convalecencia (islands)	San Miguel	Ayala (bridge)	Convalecencia (bridge)
Corcuera	Tondo	Sande	Reina (channel)
Cortada	Ermita	S. Luis	Church
Crespo	Sta. Cruz	S. Roque	S. Sebastian (br.)
Cuarteles	Malate	Cabañas	Diaz Puertas
Curtidor	Sta. Cruz	Dulumbayan	S. Pedro
Curtidor (bridge)	Sta. Cruz	Curtidor (street)	

## D

Damas (bridge)	S. Fernando de Dilao	Real Paco	Sta. Ana (road)
Dasmariñas	Binondo	Nueva	San Jacinto
David	Binondo	Escolta	S. Jacinto
Del Pan	S. Nicolás	Principe	P. Valderrama
Diaz	Binondo	Gral. Izquierdo	Magdalena
Diaz Puertas	Malate	Nueva Ermita	Cabañas
Diliman (suburb)	Sampaloc	Balic-balic (sb.)	Mariquina (road)

Divisoria  
Dolores  
Ducos (Padre)  
Dulumbayan  
Duque  
Duque de Alva

Ermita  
Sta. Cruz  
Sta. Cruz  
Sta. Cruz  
Binondo  
Quiapo

Nueva Ermita  
Sta. Cruz (square)  
Echagüe  
Goiti (square)  
Sacristia  
Arlegui  
Shore  
Quiotan  
Pasig (river)  
Bilbid (avenue)  
Oriente  
S. Miguel (creek)

## E

Echagüe  
Elcano  
Elizondo  
Encarnación  
Enrile  
Escaldo  
Escolta  
España (bridge)  
Espinosa

Quiapo  
S. Nicolás  
Quiapo  
Tondo  
Sta. Cruz  
Quiapo  
Binondo  
Binondo  
S. Miguel

Guiti (square)  
Urbiztondo  
Crespo  
Asunción  
Sta. Cruz (square)  
Sta. Rosa  
P. Moraga (sq.)  
Magallanes (isth.)  
Novaliches  
Quinta (bridge)  
Clavel  
Gunao  
Azcárraga (drive)  
Lacoste  
Barbosa  
Visita (bridge)  
Escolta  
Convalecencia  
(bridge)

Estraudi  
Estrella  
Ezpeleta

Binondo  
Binondo  
Sta. Cruz

Jólo  
S. Agustín (brid.)  
Obando  
Binondo (chan.)  
S. Jacinto  
General Gándara

## F

Fajardo	Tondo	Lemery	Reina (chan.)
Farola	S. Nicolás	Malecon del N.	Sea
Faura (Padre)	Ermita	Real	Nozaleda
Felipe II	Tondo	Felipe II (square)	Reina Regente
Felipe II (square)	Tondo	Meisic (bridge)	Felipe II
Félix Huerta (Padre)	Sta. Cruz	Cervantes	S. Lázaro (road)
Fernandez	Sta. Cruz	Lacoste	Misericordia
Folgueras	Tondo	Azcárraga (drive)	Shore
Fumadero	S. Nicolás	Sto. Cristo	Ilang-Ilang
Fundación	Intramuros	Cabildo	Sta. Lucia
Fundidor	S. Nicolás	Sto. Cristo	Lavezares

## G

Gabriel Riera	Tondo	Madrid	Barcelona
Gagalañgin	Tondo	Pritil (bridge)	Maypaho (bridge)
Gallera	Ermita	Nueva	Shore
Galvey	Binondo	Rosario	Nueva
Garrovillas (Padre)	S. Fernando de Dilao	S. Lázaro (street)	Paco (creek)



Gaspar de Ayala	Sampaloc	Alix	Sampaloc (creek)
Gaspar Ramirez	Tondo	Camba	Madrid
Gaztambide	Sampaloc	Alix	Field
General Blanco (bridge)	Binondo	Colon	S. Fernando
General Gándara	Binondo	S. Agustin (brid.)	Soler
General Gándara (bridge)	Binondo	General Gándara	
General Izquierdo	Binondo	(street)	
General Solano	S. Miguel	Chinisco (bridge)	Prim (bridge)
Globo de Oro	Quiapo	S. Miguel	Malacañang
Goiti (square)	Santa Cruz	Echagüe	Gunao
Gonzalez	S. Fernando de Dilao	Sta. Cruz (square)	Carriedo
Gracia (square)	Ermita	Nozaleda	S. Marcelino
Guipit	Sampaloc	Real	Marina
Gunao	Quiapo	Alix	San Roque
		Globo de Oro	S. Gerónimo

## H

Herrán	S. Fernando de Dilao	Nozaleda	Cabañas
Herrera (Padre)	Tondo	Bilbao	Reina (channel)
Hormiga	Binondo	Rosario	Anloague
Horneros	S. Nicolás	Barraca	Binondo (chan.)

Hospital	Intramuros	Palacio (square)	Maestranza
Hospital	Ermita	Vidal (avenue)	Arroceros
Hurtado	Binondo	Anloague	Binondo (chan.)

## I

Iglesia	Binondo	C. de la Barca (square)	Duque
Ilang-ilang	S. Nicolás	Jaboneros	Lavezares
Ilaya	Tondo	Jólo (bridge)	León XIII (sq.)
Imprenta	Sampaloc	Castaños	Balic-balic
Insular	Binondo	C. de la Barca (square)	Duque
Iris (avenue)	Quiapo	Sta. Ana (square)	Iris (bridge)
Iris (bridge)	Quiapo	Iris (avenue)	Bilibid
Isaac-Peral	Ermita	S. José	S. Luis (creek)
Isabel II (gate)	Intramuros	S. Juan de Letran	Magallanes (dr.)
Isla del Romero	Sta. Cruz	Goiti (square)	Echagtie

## J

Jaboneros	S. Nicolás	Binondo (chan.)	Principe
-----------	------------	-----------------	----------

Jimenez (Padre)  
Jólo  
Jólo (bridge)  
Juan de Juanes  
Juan de Moriones  
Juan Pobre

Sampaloc  
Binondo  
Binondo  
Quiapo  
Tondo  
Malate  
Lardizabal  
C. de la Barca  
(square)  
Jólo  
Bilibid viejo  
Salinas  
Remedios

Jólo (bridge)  
Lemery  
Iris  
Asunción

## I.

Labasan  
Lacandola  
Lacoste  
Lallave (Padre)  
Lara  
Lardizabal  
Las Navas  
Latorre  
Lavanderos  
Lavezares  
Legarda  
Legaspi

Sampaloc  
Tondo  
Sta. Cruz  
S. Fernando de Dilao  
S. Nicolás  
Sampaloc  
Sampaloc  
Binondo  
Sampaloc  
S. Nicolás  
S. Miguel  
Intramuros  
Alix  
Leon XIII (sq.)  
Enrile  
Vives  
Camba  
Manrique  
Alix  
Diaz  
Manrique  
Fundidor  
Malacañang  
Beaterio  
Santamesa  
Shore  
Gándara  
Paz  
Riverita (mole)  
Field  
Sampaloc (creek)  
Magdalena  
Alix  
Shore  
S. Miguel (creek)  
Real

Lemery	Tondo	Jólo (bridge)	Pretil (bridge)
Lepanto	Quiapo	Iris	Gaztambide
Ligeros	Malate	Malate (square)	Singalong
Limasana	Quiapo	S. Sebastian	Mendoza
Loaisa	Binondo	David	Tetuan (creek)
Looban	S. Fernando de Dilao	Canónigos	Herrán
Lope de Vega	Sta. Cruz	Timbugan	Aniahan
Lorenzo Chacón	Tondo	Lemery	Sande
Luis de Ilaya	Tondo	Moriones	Pavia
Luneta or Alfonso XII (drive)	Ermita	Vidal (avenue)	Espaldon batt.
Luzon	Binondo	Diaz	Magdalena

## M

Mabolo	Santa Cruz	Trinidad	Curtidor
Madrid	S. Nicolás	S. Fernando	Clavel
Maestranza	Intramuros	Aduana	Hospital
Maestranza (gate)	Intramuros	Maestranza (str.)	Pasig (river)
Magallanes	Intramuros	Sto. Tomás	Recoletos
Magallanes (drive)	Intramuros	Santo Domingo (gate)	Magallanes (isth.)

Magallanes (isthmus)

Magdalena

Magdalena (bridge)

Maibahigue

Malacañang

Malate (square)

Malecón del N.

Malecón del S.

Malinta

Manrique

María Cristina (drive)

Mariana (Padre)

Marina

Marqués

Marqués (bridge)

Marqués de Comillas

Marquina

Martínez

Martínez Campos

Intramuros

Binondo

Binondo

Sta. Cruz

S. Miguel

Malate

S. Nicolás

Intramuros

Binondo

Sampaloc

Intramuros

Sampaloc

Hermita

Quiapo

San Miguel

S. Fernando de Dilao

Binondo

Binondo

Sampaloc

Puerta Parian  
(avenue)

Gral. Izquierdo

Magdalena (str.)

Cervantes

Gral. Solano

Cabañas

Riverita (mole)

María Cristina

(drive)

Sacristía

Alix

Vidal (avenue)

Alix

S. Luis

Cármén (square)

Marqués (street)

Concepción (ave-

nue)

San Vicente

San Jacinto

Gaztambide

España (bridge)

Aniahán (suburb.)

Aniahán

Uli-uli (bridge)

Farola

Sea

Meisic (creek)

Castañón

Simón de Anda

(glorieta)

Sampaloc (creek)

Divisoria

Marqués (bridge)

San Rafael

Canónigos

Poblete

David

Mártires de la Integridad de la Pátria (sq.)	Intramuros	Aduana	Sto. Domingo
Masambong (suburb)	Sampaloc	Calubcub (suburb)	San Francisco del Monte (suburb)
Maura (bridge)	Binondo	Calderón de la Barca (square)	Reina Regente
Maypaho (bridge)	Tondo	Gagalañgin	Caloocan (road)
Maytubig (bridge)	Malate	Cabañas	S. Lucas (suburb)
Meisic	Binondo	Jólo	Meisic (bridge)
Meisic (bridge)	Binondo	Meisic	Felipe II (square)
Melchor Avalos	Tondo	Bilbao	Shore
Melchor Cano	Tondo	Padre Herrera	Morga
Mendoza	Quiapo	S. Sebastian	Raón
Mercado	Intramuros	Victoria	Baluarte
Mercado (square)	Tondo	Santo Cristo	Sagunto
Mercado (square)	Ermita	Real	San José
Merced	S. Fernando de Dilao	Santo Sepulcro	San Gregorio
Mestizos	San Nicolás	S. Fernando	Jaboneros
Miranda (square)	Quiapo	S. Pedro	Crespo
Misericordia	Sta. Cruz	Lacoste	Paz
Moraga (Padre) (sq.)	Binondo	Escolta	Rosario
Moret	Sampaloc	Alix	
Morga	Tondo	Lemery	Shore
Moriones	Tondo	Reina (channel)	Shore

Moriones (square)	Intramuros	Santa Clara	Fuerza de Santiago
Muelle del Canal de Biondo	S. Nicolás	Pasig (river)	Jólo (bridge)
Muelle de Riverita	S. Nicolás	Binondo (chan.)	Malecón del N.
Muralla	Intramuros	S. Juan de Letran (square)	Parian (gate)
Murillo	Quiapo	Mendoza	Raon (creek)

## N

Nagtahan	Sampaloc	Rotonda	Pasig (river)
Narvaez	Sampaloc	Alix	Sampaloc (creek)
Navarrete	Quiapo	Tanduay	Balmes
Nebrija	Sampaloc	Alix	Sampaloc (creek)
Ninfa	Binondo	Anloague	Binondo (chan.)
Noria	Sta. Cruz	Quiotan	Concepcion
Norzagaray	Quiapo	Echiagtie	Gunao
Norzagaray (passage)	Binondo	Rosario	S. Jacinto
Novaliches	San Miguel	Pascual Casal	Malacañang
Nozaleda (Padre)	S. Fernando de Dilao	Vidal (avenue)	Herran
Nozaleda (bridge)	Ermita	P. Nozaleda (str.)	
Nueva	Binondo	Escolta	Sacristia

Nueva Numancia Nuñez de Arce	Ermita S. Nicolás Sampaloc	S. Luis Riverita (mole) Alix	Diaz Puertas S. Fernando
<b>O</b>			
Obando O' Donell Olivares Oliver (Padre) Orbigo Oriente	Sta. Cruz Sta. Cruz Binondo Malate S. Fernando de Dilao Binondo	Tetuan Paz Rosario Sinagoga Real-Paco Calderon de la Barca (square) Bilibid Echagüe Pasig (river)	Lacoste S. Lázaro (hosp.) Anloague Sagáz Duque S. Lázaro (hosp.) Padre Ducos Echagüe
Oroquieta Orozco Oscariz	Sta. Cruz Sta. Cruz Quiapo		
<b>P</b>			
Pablo Carreon	Tondo	Soledad	Shore



Paco (bridge)	S. Fernando de Dilao	Herrán	Real
Palacio	Intramuros	Palacio (square)	Fundición
Palacio (square)	Intramuros	Cabildo	Sto. Tomás
Palma	Quiapo	Crespo	Noria
Palmera	Sampaloc	S. Anton	Bustillos
Palomar (suburb)	Tondo	Azcárraga (drive)	Antonio Rivera
Palompong	Tondo	Peñalosa	Palompong (brid.)
Parian (gate)	Intramuros	Real	Puerta Parian (av.)
Pasarín	Quiapo	Palma	S. Pedro
Pascual Casal	San Miguel	General Solano	Novaliches
Pavía	Tondo	Reina (channel)	Shore
Pavía	Quiapo	Mendoza	Raon (creek)
Paz	Sta. Cruz	Chinesco (bridge)	Concordia (brid.)
Paz	S. Fernando de Dilao	Real-Paco	S. Lázaro
Paz (passage)	Binondo	Escolta	S. Vicente
Peña-Francia	S. Fernando de Dilao	Real Paco	Pandacan (brid.)
Peñalosa	Tondo	Sande	Reina (channel)
Peñaranda	S. Nicolás	S. Fernando	Jaboneros
Peñarubia	S. Nicolás	Camba	Príncipe
Perdigon (Padre)	S. Fernando de Dilao	Paz	Peña-Francia
Perena	Binondo	Jólo	Binondo (chan.)
Perez (passage)	Binondo	Escolta	Pasig (river)
Pescadores	Tondo	Azcárraga (drive)	Shore
Piedad	Binondo	S. José	Trozo (creek)

Plasencia (Padre)	Sampaloc	Lardizabal	Noria
Platerias	Sta. Cruz	Carriedo	S. Jacinto
Poblete	Binondó	Marquina	Postigo (gate)
Postigo	Intramuros	Palacio (square)	M. a Crist. (drive)
Postigo (gate)	Intramuros	Postigo (street)	Custom-house
Prensas	S. Nicolás	Barraca	Gagalañgin
Pretil (bridge)	Tondo	Lemery	
Prim	Sampaloc	Alix	
Prim (bridge)	Tondo	Azcárraga (drive)	Gral. Izquierdo
Principe	S. Nicolás	Riverita (mole)	Shore
Puerta Parian (avenue)	Intramuros	Parian (gate)	Magall. (isthm.)
Puerta Real (avenue)	Intramuros	Real (gate)	Vidal (avenue)

## Q

Quesada	Tondo	Sande	Shore
Quevedo	Sampaloc	Alix	
Quinta (bridge)	Quiapo	Echagüe	S. Miguel
Quiñones	Binondo	Nueva	Tetuan (creek)
Quiotan	Sta. Cruz	Carriedo	Quiotan (creek)
Quiricada	Sta. Cruz	O' Donell	S. Lázaro (hosp.)

# R

Rada (Padre)	Tondo	Lemery	Shore
Raon	Sta. Cruz	San Pedro	Mendoza
Raxa-Matandá	Tondo	Lemery	Ilaya
Real	Intramuros	Parian (gate)	Sta. Lucia (gate)
Real	S. Fernando de Dilao	Paco (bridge)	Damas (bridge)
Real (gate)	Intramuros	Fundición	Puerta-Real (av.)
Recoletos	Intramuros	Mercado	Cabildo
Reina Regente	Tondo	Maura (bridge)	Azcárraga (drive)
Remedios	Malate	Cabañas	Diaz Puertas
Requesens	Sta. Cruz	Cervantes	O'Donell
Retén	Sampaloc	S. Anton	Field
Rey (mole)	Binondo	España (bridge)	Binondo (chan.)
Ricafort	Tondo	Lemery	Reina (channel)
Rivadeneira	Malate	Sinagoga	
Riverita (bridge)	San Nicolás	Riverita (mole)	Malecón del N.te
Riverita (mole)	S. Nicolás	Binondo (channel)	Riverita (bridge)
Rodriguez Arias	S. Miguel	Malacañang	
Romero Aquino	Quiapo	Cármén (square)	Tanduay
Ronquillo	Sta. Cruz	Quiotan	S. Pedro
Rosario	Binondo	P. Moraga (sq.)	Sacristia
Rosario	S. Fernando de Dilao	Real	Sagáz

Rotonda	Sampaloc	Alix	Nagtajan
Roxas	Sampaloc	Alix	
<b>S</b>			
Sacristia	Binondo	Rosario	Sacristia (bridge)
Sacristia (bridge)	Binondo	Sacristia (street)	Carballo (street)
Sagaz	S. Fernando de Dilao	Rosario	Paco (creek)
Sagrado Corazón	S. Fernando de Dilao	Herrán	Singalong
Sagunto	Tondo	Mercado (square)	Azcárraga (drive)
Salazar	Binondo	Carballo	S. José
Salcedo	Sta. Cruz	Carriedo	Bilibid
Salinas	Tondo	Clavel	Padre Rada
Salcipuedes	Ermita	Sta. Mónica	Divisoria
Salvatierra (Padre)	Sampaloc	Lardizabal	
Sampalucan (suburb)	Tondo	S. Lazaro (road)	
San Andrés	Malate	Cabañas	Singalong
San Agustin	Intramuros	Palacio	Sta. Lucia
San Agustin	S. Miguel	S. Miguel	Pasig (river.)
San Agustin (bridge)	Binondo	S. Jacinto	General Gándara
San Anton	Sampaloc	Gaztambide	Bustillos
San Antonio	S. Fernando de Dilao	Paz	Peña-Francia

San Antonio	Ermita	S. Luis	Padre Faura
San Carlos	Ermita	S. Luis	Isaac Peral
Sánchez	Sampaloc	Alix	Sampaloc (creek)
Sánchez Barcaiztegui	S. Miguel	Malacañang	
Sánchez (Padre)	Tondo	Folgueras	Bilbao
Sande	Tondo	León XIII (sq.)	Pretil (bridge)
San Fernando	S. Nicolás	Gral. Blanco (br.)	Barcelona
San Francisco	Intramuros	Baluarte	Solana
San Francisco (callej.)	Intramuros	Solana	Baluarte
San Francisco del Monte (suburb)	Sampaloc	Masabong (suburb.)	
San Gabriel	Binondo	Cervantes (sq.)	Bagabantay (sb.)
San Gerónimo	Quiapo	Santa Rosa	Binondo (channel)
San Gerónimo (bridge)	Quiapo	S. Gerónimo (str.)	S. Gerónimo (br.)
Sangleyes	Sta. Cruz	Cervantes	Arlegui
San Gregorio	S. Fernando de Dilao	Paz	Cemetery Loma
San Jacinto	Binondo	Escolta	Peña-Francia
San José	Intramuros	Cabildo	Sacristia
San José	Binondo	Trozo (creek)	Palacio
San José	Ermita	San Luis	Gral. Izquierdo
San Juan de Dios	Intramuros	Real	Gallera
San Juan de Letrán	Intramuros	Isabel II (gate)	S. Francisco
San Juan de Letrán (square)	Intramuros	Sto. Domingo	Real
			Muralla

San Lázaro	S. Fernando de Dilao	Paz	Ulilang-cauayan
San Lázaro (road)	Sta. Cruz	Felix Huerta	Gagalañgin
San Lucas of Meytu- big (suburb)	Malate	Maytubig (drive)	Parañaque (road.)
San Luis	Ermita	S. Luis (bridge)	Shore
San Luis (bridge)	Ermita	Padre Nozaleda	San Luis
San Marcelino	S. Fernando de Dilao	Concepción (av.)	P. Nozaleda
S. Marcelino (bridge)	Ermita	S. Marcelino (str.)	
San Miguel	S. Miguel	Quinta (bridge)	General Solano
San Nicolás	S. Nicolás	Binondo (chan.)	Shore
San Pedro	Sta. Cruz	Miranda (sq.)	Bilibid
San Pedro (bridge)	Sta. Cruz	S. Pedro (street)	
San Quintin	Sampaloc	Alix	Sampaloc (creek)
San Rafael	S. Miguel	Malacañang	Marqués
San Roque	Sta. Cruz	Echague	Centeno
San Roque	Sampaloc	Manrique	Balic-balic
San Sebastian	Quiapo	S. Sebast. (brid.)	Cármen (square)
San Sebastian (bridge)	Quiapo	Crespo	S. Sebastian (str.)
San Vicente	Binondo	Nueva	S. Jacinto
Santa Ana (square)	Quiapo	Marqués	Alix
Santa Clara	Intramuros	Hospital	Arzobispo
Santa Cruz (square)	Sta. Cruz	Visita (bridge)	Dolores
Santa Elena	Tondo	Meisic (creek)	Antonio Hurtado
Sta. Isabel (square)	Intramuros	Palacio	Anda

Santa Lucía	Intramuros	Anda	Fundición
Santa Lucía (gate)	Intramuros	Real	María Cristina of Sta. Lucía (driv.)
Santa María	Tondo	Sande	Moriones
Santamesa	Sampaloc	Rotonda	S. Juan del Monte (road)
Santamesa (bridge)	Sampaloc	Santamesa (street)	
Santa Mónica	Tondo	Azcárraga (drive)	Field
Santa Mónica	Ermita	Nueva	Shore
Santa Potenciana	Intramuros	Solana	Palacio
Santa Rosa	Quiapo	Norzagaray	Curtidor (creek)
Santiago	S. Fernando de Dilao	Merced	Paco (creek)
Santiago de Vera	Tondo	Morga	Moriones
Santo Cristo	S. Nicolás	S. Fernando	Mercado (square)
Santo Domingo	Intramuros	Mártires de la In- tegridad de la Patria (square)	S. Juan de Letran (square)
Santo Domingo (gate)	Intramuros	Almacenes (street)	Magall. (drive)
Santol (suburb)	Sampaloc	Santamesa	Dilimán (suburb)
Santo Tomás	Intramuros	Palacio (square)	Sto. Tomás (sq.)
Santo Tomás (square)	Intramuros	Santo Tomas (str.)	Solana
Santo Sepulcro	S. Fernando de Dilao	Paz	Peña-Francia
Sevilla	S. Nicolás.	Jaboneros	Clavél

Simon de Anda (glo-  
rieta) Intramuros  
Sinagoga Malate  
Singalong S. Fernando de Dilao  
Soda Binondo  
Solana Intramuros

Soldado  
Soledad  
Soledad  
Soler  
Solimán  
Solís

Maria Cristina  
(drive)  
Cabañas  
Herran  
Escolta  
Mártires de la In-  
tegridad de la  
Patria (square)  
Cabañas  
Anloague  
Clavel  
General Gándara  
Leon XIII (sq.)  
Gagalañgin

Malecon del Sur  
Diaz Puertas  
Pineda (road)  
Pasig (river)  
Victoria  
Diaz Puertas  
Binondo (channel)  
Azcárraga (drive)  
Azcárraga (drive)  
Shore

## T

Tabora  
Tambaca  
Tanduay  
Tanduay (bridge)  
Tanque

Tondo  
Sta. Cruz  
Quiapo  
Quiapo  
S. Fernando de Dilao

Aceiteros  
Salcedo  
Concordia  
Tanduay (street)  
Canónigo

Azcárraga (drive)  
Quiotan  
Tanduay (bridge)  
Ayala  
Paco (creek)



Taram	Isaac Peral	P. Faura
Tayuman (sub.)	Lemery	Reina (channel)
Tello	Sta. Cruz (square)	S. Agustín (brid.)
Tetuan	Tetuan (street)	S. Lázaro (hop.)
Tetuan (bridge)	Paz	Numancia
Timbugan	Barraca	Retén
Tonejeros	Gaztambide	Jaboneros
Tortuosa	S. Fernando	Curtidor
Tribunal	Dolores	Nueva
Trinidad	Marq. de Comillas	
Trinidad (bridge)	Rosario	
Turco		

## U

Ugalde	Dasmariñas	Poblete
Uñ-uli (bridge)	Malacañang	Avilés
Union	Diaz	Magdalena
Union	Real Paco	S. Gregorio
Urbiztondo	Barraca	Numancia
Urdaneta	Cabildo	Palacio

## V

Valderrama (P.)	S. Nicolás	Riverita (mole)	Shore
Vergara	Quiapo	Duque de Alba	Tanduay
Victoria	Intramuros	Baluarte	Sta. Lucia
Vidal (avenue)	Ermita	Magallanes(isthm)	Shore
Villalobos	Quiapo	Echagüe	Crespo
Visita (bridge)	Binondo	Escolta	Sta. Cruz (square)
Vives	S. Fernando de Dilao	Real Paco	Field
Vives	S. Nicolás	Riverita (mole)	Shore

## Z

Zaragoza	Tondo	Folgueras	Shore
Zorrilla	Sampaloc	Palmera	Bustillos
Zurbarán	Sta. Cruz	Servantes	Timbugan



# OFFICE ADDRESS

OF THE

## MILITARY GOVERNOR, PHILIPPINE COMMISSIONERS AND ARMY OFFICERS

IN THE CITY OF MANILA.

NAME	RANK	REGIMENT	OFFICE
Ahern, George P.	Captain	9th U. S. Infantry	Intendencia Building
Allen, James	Lieut. Colonel	Signal Corps	Potenciana
Alvord, Benjamin	Major	Asst. Adj. Gen., U. S. V.	384 Calle Gral. Solano
Andrews, Charles H.	Act. Asst. Surg.	U. S. A.	Cuartel Quiapo
Andrews, Henry M.	Captain	1st U. S. Artillery	Exposition Grounds
Arthur, George S.	Major	Adtl. Paymaster, U. S. V.	18 Calle Audiencia
Atkinson, Fred. W.		Supt. of Education	Potenciana
Bailey, Harry L.	Captain	21st U. S. Infantry	Cuartel Meisic
Baker, David J., jr.	Captain	12th U. S. Infantry	Custom House

Ball, G. E.	2d Lieut.	21st U. S. Infantry	S. Fernando St. Sta.
Bankhead, Henry M.	2d Lieut.	20th U. S. Infantry	Anloague Police Sta.
Barber, Merritt	Colonel	Asst. Adj. Gen., U. S. A.	Ayuntamiento
Barroll, Morris K.	1st Lieut.	3d U. S. Artillery	Nipa Barracks
Barrows, F. J.	1st Lieut.	30th Infantry, U. S. V.	Q. M. Supply Depot
Bates, John C.	Major Gen.	U. S. V.	Bishop's Palace
Beach, William C.	Major	Inspector Gen., U. S. V.	Bishop's Palace
Bell, J. Franklin	Brig. Gen.	U. S. A.	Provost Marshal Gen.
Biddle, John	Captain	Corps of Engineers	Potenciana
Binkley, Earle W.	2d Lieut.	Signal Corps, U. S. V.	30 Calle Nozaleda
Bermingham, Henry P.	Major	Surgeon U. S. A.	Sta. Mesa Hospital
Bishop, Harry G.	1st Lieut.	6th U. S. Artillery	Provost Marshal Gen.
Blount, James H., jr.	1st Lieut.	29th Infantry, U. S. V.	Ayuntamiento
Bonesteel, Charles H.	Captain	21st U. S. Infantry	Cuartel Meisic
Booth, Charles E.	2d Lieut.	Signal Corps, U. S. V.	30 Calle Nozaleda
Bottoms, Sam. F.	1st Lieut.	7th U. S. Artillery	Provost Marshal Gen.
Boyle, Juan A.	2d Lieut.	21st U. S. Infantry	Cuartel Meisic
Bradley, Chester B.	Counsel		Ayuntamiento
Branagan, Frank A.	Disbursing Off	Philippine Commission	Ayuntamiento
Bratton, Thomas S.	Captain	Asst. Surg., U. S. A.	1st Reserve Hospital
Braunersreuther, W.	Lt. Comdr.	U. S. Navy	Captain of Port.
Brown, Lytle	2d Lieut.	Corps of Engineers	Provost Marshal Gen.
Brown, Robert A.	Major	Insp. Gen., U. S. V.	Bishop's Palace
Burritt, Charles H.	1st Lieut.	11th Cav., U. S. V.	290 Calle S. Sebastian

Butt, Archibald W.	Captain	A. Q. M., U. S. V.	Q. M. Corral
Calbert, William J.	1st Lieut.	Asst. Surg., U. S. A.	Provost Marshal Gen.
Camby, James	Major	Addl. Paymaster, U. S. V.	Provost Marshal Bdg.
Carr, Daniel J.	Captain	Signal Corps, U. S. V.	384 Calle Gral. Solano
Cavenaugh, William A.	1st Lieut.	20th U. S. Infantry	Anloague Police Sta.
Chapman, Wm. H. H.	1st Lieut.	20th U. S. Infantry	Ft. Santiago
Cheney, Lherwood A.	1st Lieut.	Corps of Engineers	Convent Malate
Clarke, Walter L.	1st Lieut.	Signal Corps, U. S. V.	30 Calle Nozaleda
Clement, Henry C., jr.	1st Lieut.	21st U. S. Infantry	Cuartel Meisic
Coffin, Eugene	Major	Addl. Paymaster, U. S. V.	Provost Marshal Gen.
Coleman, Walter G.	Auditor	Public Civil Funds	Intendencia
Colt, W. W.	2d Lieut.	Signal Corps, U. S. V.	30 Calle Nozaleda
Comegys, William H.	Major	Paymaster, U. S. A.	18 Calle Audiencia
Conley, E. T.	1st Lieut.	21st U. S. Infantry	Cuartel Meisic
Corbin, Rutherford	Asst. Secr.	Philippine Commission	Ayuntamiento
Cowin, William B.	2d Lieut.	3d U. S. Cavalry	Bishop's Palace
Cewles, Calvin D.	Major	17th U. S. Infantry	384 Calle Gral. Solano
Cox, Walter	Captain	U. S. A.	Pathological Laborat.
Cralle, G. Maury	1st Lieut.	20th U. S. Infantry	Sta. Cruz Police Stat.
Crampton, Louis W.	Major	Surgeon U. S. A.	Med. Sup. Depot. No.
			Luzon
Crawford, Charles	Captain	20th U. S. Infantry	Sta. Cruz Police Stat.
Cromwell, Ellis	1st Lieut.	39th Infantry, U. S. V.	147 Calle Anloague
Crowder, Enoch H.	Lieut. Colonel	39th Infantry, U. S. V.	Ayuntamiento

Crowne, Eugene P.	Captain	35th Infantry, U. S. V.	Bilibid Mil. Prison
Cullen, Gilbert I	Act. Asst. Surg.	U. S. A.	1st Reserve Hospital
Curry, Manly B.	Major	Adtl. Paymaster, U. S. V.	18 Calle Audiencia
Davis, George B.	Major	Cd. S., U. S. V.	Depot. Commissary
Davis, William C.	1st Lieut.	6th U. S. Artillery	Cuartel España
Deems, Clarence	Captain	6th U. S. Artillery	Cuartel España
Dessez, Paul T.	Act. Asst. Surg.	U. S. A.	2d Reserva Hospital
DeWitt, John L.	1st Lieut.	25th U. S. Infantry	Custom House
Dolph, Cyrus A.	2d Lieut.	4th U. S. Infantry.	Exposition Grounds
Doster, Chase	2d Lieut.	21st U. S. Infantry	Q. M. Office, P. M. G.
Downey, George F.	Major	Adtl. Paymaster, U. S. V.	Provost Marshal Bdg.
Ediy, Guy L.	Major	Surg., U. S. V.	Provost Marshal Gen.
Eltonhead, Francis E.	Captain	21st U. S. Infantry	Cuartel Meisic
Ely, Hanson E.	1st Lieut.	22d U. S. Infantry	Depot. Com., Wareh'se
			N.o 3
Estes, George H., jr.	1st Lieut.	20th U. S. Infantry	Ft. Santiago
Exton, Charles W.	1st Lieut.	20th U. S. Infantry	Malacañang Palace
Fassett, William M.	1st Lt. and Com.	21st U. S. Infantry	Cuartel Meisic
Fauntleroy, Powell C.	1st Lieut.	Asst. Surg., U. S. A.	Med. Sup. Depot. N. Luzon
Fergusson, Arthur W.	Secretary	Philippine Commission	Ayuntamiento
Fenton, E. B.	Captain	A. C. S., U. S. V.	Depot. Commissary
Fitzgesald, Edward H.	Chaplain	U. S. A.	Malate Convent

Foote, Stephen M.	Captain	6th U. S. Artillery	S. Lázaro Mil. Police Station
Ford, Joseph H.	1st Lieut.	Asst. Surg., U. S. A.	2d Reserve Hospital
Freeland, Charles W.	Chaplain	U. S. A.	Provost Marshal Gen.
Fry, Charles	Act. Asst. Surg.	U. S. A.	2d Reserve Hospital
Fouller, Lawson M.	1st Lieut.	Ord. Dept.	Arsenal
Fibbs, George S.	1st Lieut.	Signal Corps, U. S. V.	30 Calle Nozalceda
Gilchriht, Harry L.	Act. Asst. Surg.	U. S. A.	Provost Marshal Gen.
Goodman, Thomas C.	Major	Addl. Paymaster, U. S. V.	Provost Marshal Bdg.
Graham, W. R.	Major	Addl. Paymaster, U. S. V.	18 Calle Audiencia
Graves, William S.	Captain	20th U. S. Infantry	Custom House
Greenleaf, Charles R.	Colonel	Asst. Surg. Gen., U. S. V.	Ayuntamiento
Grimea, George M.	1st Lieut.	20th U. S. Infantry	Quiapo Police Sta.
Groesbeck, S. W.	Major	Judge Advocate,, U. S. V.	Potenciana Building
Hall, Herman	Captain	21st U. S. Infantry	Q. M. Office, P. M. G.
Hall, William R.	Major	Surg., U. S. A.	1st Reserve Hospital
Hancock, William F.	Captain	6th U. S. Artillery	Cuartel España
Haberson, James P.	1st Lieut.	12th U. S. Infantry	Provost Marshal Gen.
Harris, Henry L., jr.	2d Lieut.	20th U. S. Infantry	Anda St. Police Sta.
Harris, Floyd W.	1st Lieut.	4th Cavalry	Ayuntamiento
Harrison, Archibald I.	1st Lieut., Batt. Adj.	21st U. S. Infantry	Cuartel Meisic
Hartigan, Thomas L.	Major	30th Infantry, U. S. V.	Intendencia
Haussermann, John W.	1st Lieutenant	34th Infantry, U. S. V.	Provost Marshal Gen.
Hearn, Lawrence J.	Captain	21st U. S. Infantry	Cuartel Meisic

Heizmann, Charles L.	Lt. Col.	Depy. Surg. Gen., U. S. A. 384 Calle Gral. Solano
Hilson, Cleveland	2d Lieutenant	21st U. S. Infantry Cuartel Meisic
Horton, William E.	Captain	Asst. Q. M., U. S. V. Ayuntamiento
Houle, George E.	1st Lieutnant	3d U. S. Infantry Malacañang
Howell, Seymour	Major	Adtl. Paymaster, U. S. V. Potenciana
Howland, Charles R.	Captain	28th Infantry, U. S. V. 384 Calle Gral. Solano
Ide, Henru C.	Commissioner	Philippine Commission Ayuntamiento
Ingalls, Ralph	Captain	A. S. S., U. S. V. Depot Commissary
Ireland, Marritte W.	Major	Surg., U. S. V. Medical. Supply Depo.
Iron, James A.	Captain	20th U. S. Infantry Anda Police Sta.
Jocelyn, Stephen P.	Lieut. Col.	25th U. S. Infantry Ayuntamiento
Johnson, L. T. B.	Act. Asst. Surg.	U. S. A. Hospital No. 3
Kelly, William	2d Lieut.	Corps of Engineers Convent Malate
Kenly, William L.	1st Lieutenant	1st U. S. Artillery Ayuntamiento
Kennedy Jas. M.	Captain	Asst. Surg., U. S. A.
Kernan, Francis J.	Captain	2d U. S. Infantry Ayuntamiento
Kervin, Arthur R.	1st Lieutenant	13th U. S. Infantry Provost Marshal Gen.
Kessler, Pery M.	1st Lieutenant	3d U. S. Artillery Nipa Barracks
Kimmel, Edward	2d Lieut.	3d U. S. Artillery Nipa Barracks
Kinzie, Hunter	2d Lieut.	20th U. S. Infantry Ft. Santiago
Kneedler, William L.	Captain	Asst. Surg. U. S. A. Ayuntamiento
Knight, John T.	Major	Q. M., U. S. V. Depot Quartermaster
Kulp, John S.	Major	Surg., U. S. V. Hospital No. 3
Lawkin, E. E.	Act. Asst. Surg.	U. S. A. 2d Reserve Hospital



Lanza, Conrad H.	2d Lieutenant	3d U. S. Artillery	Nipa Bcks.
Lawton, Frank H.	Captain	A. C. S., U. S. V.	Sales Depot
Lee, Henry H.	Captain	Asst. Surg., U. S. V.	Hospital No. 3
Le Hardy, Julius C.	Act. Asst. Surg.	U. S. A.	Provost Marshal Gen.
Leonori, Clifford H.	2d Lieutenant	21st U. S. Infantry	Paco Police Sta.
Lewis, Edward M.	Captain	20th U. S. Infantry	Ft. Santiago
Liddell, James M.	Captain	29th Infantry U. S. V.	Jardin Botanico
Littell, Isaac W.	Major	Q. M., U. S. V.	Bishop's Palace
Lloyd, Cyrus D.	Asst. Surg.	U. S. A.	Santamesa Hospital
Lovering, Leonard A.	Major	30th Infantry U. S. V.	Intendencia Building
Lowe, Thomas S.	Act. Asst. Surg.	U. S. A.	Estado Mayor
Ludlow, Henry H.	Captain	6th U. S. Artillery	60 Calle S. Fernando
Lynch, Charles	Captain	Asst. Surg. U. S. A.	Provost Marshal Gen.
Lyons, P. H.	Act. Asst. Surg.	U. S. A.	Santamesa Hospital
MacArthur, Arthur	Major General	U. S. V.	Ayuntamiento
Marple, Charles H.	Captain	40th Infantry, U. S. V.	Ayuntamiento
Maus, Louis M.	Major	Surg., U. S. A.	Ayuntamiento
McCaskey, Douglass	2d Lieutenant	4th U. S. Cavalry	Cuartel de Malate
McCaskey, Edward W.	Captain	21st U. S. Infantry	Cuartel Meisic
McCaskey, Williams S.	Colonel	20th U. S. Infantry	Ft. Santiago
McGinness, Jonh R.	Lieut. Colonel	Ord. Dept., U. S. A.	Arsenal
McKinnon, Wm. D.	Chaplain	U. S. Army	
Mead, Charles W.	Captain	36th Infantry U. S. V.	Provost Marshal Gen.
Mearns, Robert W.	1st Lieutenant	20th U. S. Infantry	Ft. Santiago

Menocher, Charles T.	1st Lieut.	6th U. S. Artillery	Provost Marshal Gen.
Mercer, Carroll	Major	C. S., U. S. V.	186 Calle Echagüe
Merrill, Abner H.	Major	3d U. S. Artillery	Nipa Barracks
Merrill, Thos. E.	2d Lieut.	1st U. S. Artillery	Exposition Grounds
Michael, James S.	Captain	A. Q. M., U. S. V.	Depot Q. M. N., Luzon
Millar, Edward A.	Captain	6th U. S. Artillery	Sta. Lucia Barracks
Miller, Crosby P.	Major	Q. M., U. S. A.	Ayuntamiento
Miller, James	Major	20th U. S. Infantry	Ft. Santiago
Miller, Lawrence S.	1st Lieut.	6th U. S. Artillery	Tondo Police Sta.
Millhoff, C. B.	1st Lieut.	Asst. Surg., U. S. A.	Hospital No. 3
Mills, Stephen C.	Major	Insp. G., U. S. A.	Intendencia
Minus, Josiah, C.	2d Lieut.	20th U. S. Infantry	Trozo Police Sta.
Monaghan, Wm.	Major	Addl. Paymaster, U. S. V.	18 Calle Audiencia
Moore, George D.	Captain	20th U. S. Infantry	Ft. Santiago
Morrison, John F.	Captain	20th U. S. Infantry	Anloague Police Sta.
Morrow, W. M.	1st Lieut.	21st U. S. Infantry	Cuartel Meisic
Mosely, Edward B.	Major	Surg., U. S. A.	Bishop's Palace
Mosses, Bernard	Commissioner	Philippine Commission	Ayuntamiento
Mullay, Williams H.	1st Lieut.	21st U. S. Infantry	Paco Police Sta.
Niskern, A. D.	Major	C. S., U. S. V.	Chief Com., S. Luzon
Oakes, John C.	1st Lieut.	Corps of Engineers	Convent Malate
O'Connell, J. J.	1st Lieut.	21st U. S. Infantry	Cuartel Meisic
Orr, Sylvanus G.	Captain	Asst. Q. M., U. S. V.	384 Calle Gral. Solano
Osborn, Albert C.	2d Lieut.	20th U. S. Infantry	Sampaloc Police Sta.

Palmer, Charles D.	Captain	A. Q. M., U. S. A.	Depot Quartermaster
Palmer, Fred.	Act. Asst. Surg.	U. S. A.	Sta. Mesa Hospital
Parker, Charles F.	1st Lieut.	2d U. S. Artillery	Intendencia Building
Parmenter, Almond L.	Captain	21st U. S. Infantry	Bishop's Palace
Patterson, C. Stuart, jr.	2d Lieut.	6th U. S. Artillery	Cuartel Española
Pavey, N. P.	Captain	38th Infantry, U. S. V.	Depot Com., S. Lázaro
Payson, F. L.	Major	Paymaster, U. S. A.	Provost Marshal Bdg.
Perry, J. C.	Passed. Asst Surg.	U. S. M. H. S., Chf. Quar. O.	78 Calle Madrid
Pickett, Geo. E.	Major	Addl. Paymaster, U. S. V.	18 Calle Audiencia
Pierce, Charles C.	Chaplain	U. S. A.	1st Reserve Hospital
Penquard, Joseph	Act. Asst. Surg.	U. S. A.	Santamesa Hospital
Porter, John B.	Major	28th Infantry, U. S. V.	Intendencia Building
Powell, Junius L.	Major	Surg., U. S. A.	2d Reserva Hospital
Purinton, Holman G.	Captain	29th Infantry, U. S. V.	Bilibid Mil. Prison
Ramsay, Charles R.	1st Lieut.	21st U. S. Infantry	Vaccine Station
Rand, Irving W.	1st Lieut.	Asst. Surg., U. S. V.	Santamesa Hospital
Read, James C.	Captain	C. S. U., U. S. V.	Potenciana Building
Ress, H. L.	Major	Addl. Paymaster, U. S. V.	18 Calle Audiencia
Reeve, Horace M.	1st Lieut.	3d U. S. Infantry	Bishop's Palace
Reifsnnyder, Joseph C.	Act. Asst. Surg.	U. S. A.	1st Reserve Hospital
Reiser, Theo C.	1st Lieut.	42d Infantry, U. S. V.	Custom House
Repetti, John J.	Act. Asst. Surg.	U. S. A.	2d Reserve Hospital
Reynolds, Frederick P.	Major	Surg., U. S. V.	Ayuntamiento
Rhoads, T. L.	Act. Asst. Surg.	U. S. A.	Hospital No. 3

Richardson, Lorrain T.	1st Lieutenant	20th U. S. Infantry	S. Miguel Police Sta.
Rivers, Tyree R.	Captain	4th Cavalry	Cuartel de Malate
Rochester, Wm. B., jr.	Major	Addl. Paymaster, U. S. V.	Potenciana Sta.
Rogers, Williams P.	Major	20th U. S. Infantry	Bilibid Mil. Prison
Rose, Robert W.	Captain	21st U. S. Infantry	Calle Herran Police Sta.
Roudiez, Leon S.	Major	Q. M., U. S. V.	Cuartel Fortin
Russell, Edgar	Captain	Signal Corps, U. S. V.	30 Calle Nozaleda
Ruthers, G. W.	Major	C. S. U. S. V.	384 Calle Gral. Solano
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Sayer, Edwin S., jr.	2d Lieutenant	21st U. S. Infantry	Cuartel Meisic
Schofield, Wm. B.	Major	Addl. Paymaster, U. S. V.	Potenciana Sta.
Shattuck, Amos B.	Captain	25th U. S. Infantry	Custom House
Shipp, Arthur M.	2d Lieutenant	20th U. S. Infantry	Ft. Santiago
Slavens, Thomas H.	Captain	Asst. Q. M., U. S. A.	254 Calle S. Miguel
Sleeper, Charles H.	Captain	37th Infantry, U. S. V.	147 Calle Anloague
Smith, Charles C.	1st Lieutenant	20th U. S. Infantry	Ft. Santiago
Smith, Guy H. B.	1st Lieutenant	4th U. S. Infantry	Exposition Grounds
Smith, Robert S.	Major	Addl. Paymaster, U. S. V.	18 Calle Audiencia
Stafford, H. Eugene	Act. Asst. Surg.	U. S. A.	1st Reserve Hospital
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Stewart, Cecil	1st Lieutenant	4th Cavalry	Cuartel de Malate
Stewart, Geo. E.	2d Lieutenant	19th U. S. Infantry	Chief Engineer's Office
Strong, Richard P.	Act. Asst. Surg.	U. S. A.	Pathological Laborat.

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Welch, Lyman M.	1st Lieut.	20th U. S. Infantry	384 Calle Gral. Solano
West, Parker W.	Major	Insp. Gen., U. S. V.	384 Cal. Gral. Solano
Wheaton, Loyd	Major Gen.	U. S. V.	Provost Marshal Gen.
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Whitson, Kaolin L.	1st Lieut.	30th Infantry, U. S. V.	

Whitworth, Pegram	Captain	A. Q. M., U. S. V.	Depot Quartermaster
Wilhelms, Williams H.	Captain	21st U. S. Infantry	S. Fernando Police Sta.
Williams, A. W.	Act. Ass't. Surg.	U. S. A.	Hospital No. 3
Williams, H. O.	1st Lieut.	21st U. S. Infantry	Cuartel Meisic
Williams-Footc, Ambr's			
C. G.	1st Lieut.	32d Infantry, U. S. V.	Audiencia Building
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Caloocan . . . . .	6	0	22	0	17	0	10
Polo. . . . .	12	0	46	0	35	0	18
Meycauayan . . . . .	15	0	57	0	43	0	23
Marilao . . . . .	19	0	72	0	55	0	30
Bocaué . . . . .	23	0	87	0	67	0	37
Bigáa . . . . .	27	1	02	0	77	0	42
Guiguinto . . . . .	30	1	13	0	87	0	47
Malolos . . . . .	38	1	43	1	10	0	61
Calumpit . . . . .	46	1	75	1	32	0	73
Apalit . . . . .	50	1	90	1	45	0	80
Santo Tomás . . . . .	59	2	23	1	71	0	93
San Fernando . . . . .	62	2	36	1	80	0	98
Calulut . . . . .	70	2	66	2	02	1	12
Angeles . . . . .	79	3	00	2	28	1	26
Mabalacat . . . . .	87	3	31	2	52	1	38
Bamban . . . . .	94	3	57	2	72	1	50
Capas . . . . .	103	3	91	2	98	1	65
Murcia. . . . .	110	4	17	3	18	1	76
Tarlac . . . . .	120	4	56	3	47	1	92
Gerona. . . . .	132	5	02	3	82	2	11
Paniquí . . . . .	140	5	32	4	06	2	23
Moncada . . . . .	147	5	58	4	26	2	35
Bayambang M. . . . .	162	6	16	4	70	2	58
Bayambang P. . . . .	164	6	22	4	76	2	62
Malasiqui . . . . .	176	6	68	5	10	2	82
San Cárlos . . . . .	182	6	92	5	27	2	91
Calasiao. . . . .	192	7	30	5	57	3	07
Dagupán . . . . .	196	7	45	5	67	3	13

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Manila.	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»
Caloocan . . . . .	6	4 00	4 00	4 00	8 00	8 00	50 00	»	»	»	10
Polo . . . . .	12	4 00	4 00	4 00	8 00	8 00	50 00	»	»	»	10
Meycauayan . . . . .	15	4 00	4 00	4 00	8 00	8 00	50 00	»	»	»	10
Marilao . . . . .	19	4 00	4 00	4 00	8 00	8 00	50 00	»	»	»	10
Bocaué . . . . .	23	4 60	4 00	4 00	9 20	9 20	57 50	»	»	»	10
Bigáa . . . . .	27	5 40	5 40	5 40	10 80	10 80	67 50	»	»	»	10
Guiguinto . . . . .	30	6 00	6 00	6 00	12 00	12 00	75 00	»	»	»	10
Malolos . . . . .	38	7 60	7 60	7 60	15 20	15 20	95 00	»	»	»	10
Calumpit . . . . .	46	9 20	9 20	9 20	18 40	18 40	115 00	»	»	»	10

Apalit . . . . .	50	10	00	10	00	20	00	125	00	»	10
Sto. Tomás . . . . .	59	11	80	11	80	23	60	147	50	»	20
S. Fernando . . . . .	62	12	40	12	40	24	80	155	00	»	20
Calulut . . . . .	70	14	00	14	00	28	00	175	00	»	20
Angeles . . . . .	79	15	80	15	80	31	60	197	50	»	20
Mabalacat . . . . .	87	17	40	17	40	34	80	217	50	»	20
Bamban . . . . .	94	18	80	18	80	37	60	235	00	»	20
Capas . . . . .	103	20	60	20	60	41	20	257	50	»	30
Murcia . . . . .	110	22	00	22	00	44	00	275	00	»	30
Tarlac . . . . .	120	24	00	24	00	48	00	300	00	»	30
Gerona . . . . .	132	26	40	26	40	52	80	330	00	»	30
Paniqui . . . . .	140	28	00	28	00	56	00	350	00	»	30
Moncada . . . . .	147	29	40	29	40	58	80	367	50	»	30
Bayambang M. . . . .	162	32	40	32	40	64	80	405	00	»	40
Bayambang P. . . . .	164	32	80	32	80	65	60	410	00	»	40
Malasiqui . . . . .	176	35	20	35	20	70	40	440	00	»	40
S. Carlos . . . . .	182	36	40	36	40	72	80	455	00	»	40
Calasiao . . . . .	192	38	40	38	49	76	80	480	00	»	40
Dagupan . . . . .	196	39	20	39	20	78	40	490	00	»	40

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Stations	1.a Clase		2.a Clase		3.a Clase		4.a Clase		Ganado mayor		Ganado menor		Coches de 2 rds.		Coches de 4 rds.	
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Kilómetros

Manila . . . . .	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»
Caloocan . . . . .	6	940	»	660	»	480	»	400	»	60	»	20	»	1	20	2 20
Polo . . . . .	12	940	»	660	»	480	»	400	»	60	»	20	»	1	20	2 20
Meycauayan . . . . .	15	940	»	660	»	480	»	400	»	60	»	20	»	1	20	2 20
Marilao . . . . .	19	940	»	660	»	480	»	400	»	60	»	20	»	1	20	2 20
Bocaue . . . . .	23	1 081	»	759	»	552	»	460	»	69	»	23	»	1	38	2 53
Bigáa . . . . .	27	1 269	»	891	»	648	»	540	»	81	»	27	»	1	62	2 97
Guiguinto . . . . .	30	1 410	»	990	»	720	»	600	»	90	»	30	»	1	80	3 30
Malolos . . . . .	38	1 786	»	1 254	»	912	»	760	»	1 14	»	38	»	2	28	4 18
Calumpit . . . . .	46	2 162	»	1 518	»	1 104	»	920	»	1 38	»	46	»	2	76	5 06
Apalit . . . . .	50	2 350	»	1 650	»	1 200	»	1 000	»	1 50	»	50	»	3	00	5 50

Santo Tomás.	59	2	773	1	947	1	416	1	180	1	77	»	59	3	54	6	49
San Fernando.	62	2	914	2	046	1	488	1	240	1	86	»	62	3	72	6	82
Calulut . . .	70	3	290	2	310	1	680	1	400	2	10	»	70	4	20	7	70
Angeles. . .	79	3	713	2	607	1	896	1	580	2	37	»	79	4	74	8	69
Mabalacat . .	87	4	089	2	871	2	088	1	740	2	61	»	87	5	22	9	57
Bamban. . .	94	4	418	3	102	2	256	1	880	2	82	»	94	5	64	10	34
Capas . . .	103	4	841	3	399	2	472	2	060	3	09	1	03	6	18	11	33
Murcia . . .	110	5	170	3	630	2	640	2	200	3	30	1	10	6	60	12	10
Tarlac . . .	120	5	640	3	960	2	880	2	400	3	60	1	20	7	20	13	20
Gerona. . .	132	6	204	4	356	3	168	2	640	3	96	1	32	7	92	14	52
Paniqui. . .	140	6	580	4	620	3	360	2	800	4	20	1	40	8	40	15	40
Moncada . . .	147	6	909	4	851	3	528	2	940	4	41	1	47	8	82	16	17
Bayambang M.	162	7	614	5	346	3	888	3	240	4	86	1	62	9	72	17	82
Bayambang P.	164	7	708	5	412	3	936	3	280	4	92	1	64	9	84	18	04
Malasiqui . .	176	8	272	5	808	4	224	3	520	5	28	1	76	10	56	19	36
San Carlos. .	182	8	554	6	006	4	368	3	640	5	45	1	82	10	92	20	02
Calasiao. . .	192	9	024	6	336	4	608	3	840	5	76	1	92	11	52	21	12
Dagupan. . .	196	9	212	6	468	4	704	3	920	5	88	1	96	11	76	21	56





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## AGEN

Schlitz Brewing Co.  
Pints & douarts  
Crown Distilleries Co:  
Cyrus Noble Whiskies  
C. D. C. Brandies  
G. H. Mumm & Co.  
Pints & duarts Champagne  
American Tobacco Co.  
Sweet Caporal Cigarettes  
Cameo  
Altas  
Smoking Tobaccos  
N. Y. Condensed Milk Co.  
Borden's Eagle Milk  
Peerless Evaporated Cream  
Pioneer Condensed Coffee

## American Stoves, Refri

Paul Blum, Manager  
American Com. Co.  
4 Plaza del P. Moraga  
No. 60 San Luis  
W. W. Brown, American Com. Co.  
4 Plaza del P. Moraga  
No. 60 San Luis

# MMERCIAL CO. ● ●

DEL P. MORAGA ✻——

## CIES. \_\_\_\_\_

- Cusnier Fils & Cie.  
Cordials and Liquevrs
- Cudahy Packing Co.  
Canned Meats
- Armour's  
Star Sliced Ham  
Star Sliced Bacon
- Maconochie Bros  
Herrings and Bloaters  
Marmalade & Preserves
- A. & F. Pear's  
Soaps
- I. H. Flickinger's  
California Canned Fruits
- L. Saroni & Co.  
Chewing Gums

## generators, Step-ladders.



- Chas. M. Stone, Bookkeeper  
American Com. Co.  
4 Plaza del P. Moraga  
365 Calle Real Paco
- H. B. Sullivan, Salesman  
American Com. Co.  
No. 60 Calle San Luis

# Internacional Hotel

**Restaurant & Bar**

*No. 210, Real St., Manila.*

— ~ ~ ~ —

This house occupies one of the best locations in the city, with splendid, well ventilated rooms, and comforts adapted to the most refined taste.

Spacious dining room, good tub and shower baths, first class service, equal to the best hotel or Europe or America.

Lunches, banquets, breakfasts and dinners served outside the establishment.

Livery Service. Tram cars pass the door.

Address all correspondence to the proprietor,

*Baldomero V. Carretero*

---

## PERTIERRA PHOTOGRAPH PARLORS

*CARRIEDO, No. 46.*

~ ~ ~

**OLDEST IN MANILA.**

---

All work guaranteed.

Flash Lights of Balls, Weddings, etc., etc.

**Proprietors: Sternberg Brothers, Carriedo, No. 46.**



# La Bella Filipina



*Dry Goods Store. European, American,  
Chinese, Japanese and native novelties.*

72—Calle del Rosario—72

## JANDUAY DISTILLERY



JNCHAUSTI & Co.

—o>FOUNDED IN 1863<o—

The output of this distillery defies competition both as to quality and price. It has received first prizes in all the expositions in which these products have been exhibited.

### Output.

Alcohol of 41° rectified.  
 „ „ 40° „  
 „ „ 36° „  
 „ „ 36° illuminating.  
 Anisados of 18°, 17°, 16° and 15°

**Inchausti & Co.**

VI.

# LA ELECTRICISTA

STOCK COMPANY.

*Founded in 1892 with the privilege of 20 years.*

Electric light installed and Motive Power provided.  
Best Material Used.

## — \* TARIFF. \* —

### DAY SERVICE.

LIGHT.		FANS.	
Each Light of	per month		per month
6 Candle Power	\$ 0'90	Up to 100 wats power . . .	\$ 6.50
10 " "	" 1'40		
16 " "	" 1'80		
20 " "	" 2'75		
25 " "	" 3'30		
35 " "	" 3'75	From 101 to 200 .	" 13.
50 " "	" 5'50		

### NIGHT SERVICE.

Intensity of Light.	For extra hours	From night fall to				All night	
		1st tariff	2nd tariff	3rd tariff	4th tariff		5th tariff
		9 p.m.	11 p.m.	1 a.m.			
Each Light of	An hour	a month	a month	a month	a month	a month	
6 Candle Power	1 ct.	\$ 0'65	\$ 0'80	\$ 0'90	\$ 1'20	\$ 1'20	
10 " "	2 " "	" 0'95	" 1'20	" 1'40	" 1'90	" 1'90	
16 " "	2 1/2 " "	" 1'20	" 1'55	" 1'80	" 2'45	" 2'45	
20 " "	3 " "	" 1'80	" 2'30	" 2'75	" 3'60	" 3'60	
25 " "	4 " "	" 2'20	" 2'75	" 3'30	" 4'40	" 4'40	
35 " "	5 " "	" 2'50	" 3'15	" 3'75	" 4'95	" 4'95	
50 " "	7 " "	" 3'80	" 4'60	" 5'50	" 7'40	" 7'40	

### ARC LIGHTS.

1500 " "	\$ 0'20	\$ 12	\$ 14'50	\$ 15'50	\$ 18
1000 " "	" 0'25	" 14'50	" 17'50	" 19'00	" 23

By Meter \$ 0'03 each hectowat per hour.

### ELETRIC FANS.

Per one	up to 100 wats.	(Mex.)	\$ 6'50	per mo.
" "	from 101 200 . . . . .	" "	13,00	" "

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF LA ELECTRICISTA,  
—

President . . . . .	Gonzalo Tuason (absent)
President pro tem . . . . .	Rafael Reyes
Directors, . . . . .	Juan Macleod
,, . . . . .	Luis Ruiz Moreno
,, . . . . .	Cosme Churruca

—  
**Manager.**

Marcial Perez.

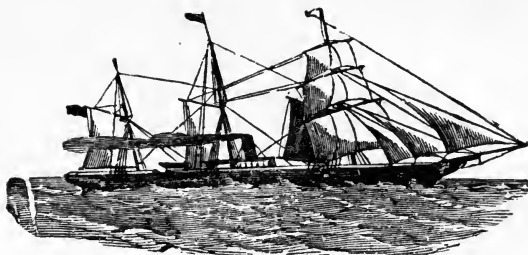
Accountant and Secretary . . . . .	José Borri
Cashier . . . . .	Francisco Hidalgo
Store-House Man . . . . .	Doroteo José

—  
**Superintendent.**

Marcial Perez

Electrical Engineer . . . . .	Juan Muné
Line Inspector . . . . .	Lorenzo Parede
1st Engineer . . . . .	Cárlos Webb
2nd     ,, . . . . .	Pio Fuster
3rd     ,, . . . . .	Emilio Manzanilla
1st Electrician . . . . .	Antonio Orozco
2nd     ,, . . . . .	Cipriano Lanuza
3rd     ,, . . . . .	Faustino Cosca.

—————  
**Power House and Offices**  
San Sebastian No. 132.



# COMPañIA MARITIMA

(INCORPORATED)

**Muelle del Rey Núm. 139**

STEAMSHIP NAVIGATION Co. FOUNDED IN 1895



## Board of Directors.

Aldecoa & Co.

Inchausti & Co.

Macleod & Co.

Echeita & Portuondo.

*John T. Macleod.*

*Managing Director.*

**Staff.**

Juan B. Fernandez.	Superintending Engineer.
Pedro Casas.	Accountant.
Felipe Caballero.	Cashier.
José Reyes y Mijares.	Coal Department.
José Fernandez.	Freight & pasage Depart.
Joaquin Preysler.	Freight & pasage Depart.
Stuart S. Harvey.	Official Department.
F. M. Garcia.	Customs Department.
J. Garay.	Storekeeper.
M. Gaspar.	Stevadores Department.
Vicente Sotelo.	Correspondence Clerk.
Ramon Casal.	Asst. Booking Depart.

**Steamers.**

<i>Æolus.</i>	<i>Francisco Reyes.</i>
<i>Antonio Macleod.</i>	<i>Herminia.</i>
<i>Brutus.</i>	<i>Ntra. Sra. del Carmen.</i>
<i>Butuan.</i>	<i>Ntra. Sra. del Rosario.</i>
<i>Bolinao.</i>	<i>Rómulus.</i>
<i>Churruca.</i>	<i>Salvadora.</i>
<i>Castellano.</i>	<i>R. I. de Aldecoa.</i>
<i>Elcano.</i>	<i>Venus.</i>

*Steam Tender "MARÍTIMA"*

*Agents for the NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA*  
*(Japan Mail Steamship Company)*

and the wellknown and best reputed firm of Coal Merchants  
**MITSU BISHA GOSHI KWAITSHA.**

# RAMIREZ BROTHERS

STORE ON ESCOLTA, No. 101.

**Stationery, Fancy Goods, American Diamonds  
and Articles for Presents.**



Lithographic Work of all Kinds.  
Engraving and Relief Work.  
Printing in Colors for Labels, Blanks, etc.  
Card Board Factory for all kinds of Industries  
and commerce.

Card Board Plates for Candy Stores.

Rubber Stamp Factory.

Book-binding of all Kinds.

Commercial Letter Heads. Monograms for Envelopes and Letter Paper in Relief and in colors as Desired.



Our work-shops are situated in Magallanes Street Núm 40. There are forty machines operated by steam power directed by competent operators brought from Europe especially, intelligently seconded by Filipino workmen of great experience in this line. A German chromo maker and a pressman of the same nationality do chromo work lithographic work which is as perfect as that of Europe, and cigar factories will not henceforth have to send to Europe or América to obtain packages for cigars and cigarettes.

An European workman especially brought here for the purpose is in charge of the relief work.



**Our prices are reasonable and in direct ratio with  
the quality of the work done by us.**

*Groceries...*  
*Wines and*  
*Liquors....*

PEREZ Y C.<sup>A</sup>

XI  
*Comestibles,*  
*Vinos y*  
*Licores....*

# LA EXTREMEÑA

24—ESCOLTA—24

Junto al Puente de España  
Corner Bridge of Spain....

MANILA, P. I.

---

## LIZARRAGA BROTHERS

PROVISIONS

*Ships Chandlery & Iron of all kinds.*

IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS

COMMISSIONS AGENTS AND CONSIGNEES

**SHIP OWNERS**

*LIGHTERS CHARTERED*

PROPRIETORS OF SUGAR CANE PLANTATIONS.

**BRANCH HOUSES,**

*IN MANILA, ILOILO, CEBU & HONGKONG*

**MANILA, Callejon de San Gabriel No. 15.**

XII

VENANGIO CONCEPCION  
AND OCHOA

San Jacinto—126—Binondo.



General Business and Customs Agency. Commission Merchant for Buying and Selling all kinds of Goods and Merchandise.

Consignee of Steamers and Sailing Vessels.

General Brokerage Business Done.

---

CLOTH IMPORTERS.

*Pla & Sons and Gosalbez*



SABADELL, (Spain) Rambla. No. 92.

M<sup>ANILA</sup> (PHILIPPINES) Anloague. No. 82.



# JOSÉ DE GARCHITORENA

CARRIAGE BUILDER

**Escolta No. 130.—Manila.**



The constant credit of this establishment is due to its well selected European and American material and management by competent persons.

It is the oldest carriage factory in the Philippine Islands.

---

60 Escolta **FIN DE SIGLO** Telephon 65  
**NEXT THE ALHAMBRA CAFÉ**

—**CONFECTIONERY**—

**Bombons. Frish pies & cakes. Nice. Ice-cream**  
**REFRESHMENTS & AERATED WATERS**  
**SANDWICHES, HAM & COLD MEATS.**

*Pastor y Fernandez.*  
 Proprietors.

# “CAGAYANA COMPANY”

STOCK COMPANY

**Capital: \$ 1.000.000**

Benito Legarda . .	Manager
León Miguel Heras . .	Assistant
Maximino M. Paterno	Secretary
Juan Tuason . . . .	} Directors
Mariano Limjap . . . .	
Teodoro Yangco . . . .	
Evaristo Francisco . .	
Venancio Reyes . .	Book-keeper and Cashier
Agapito del Rosario . .	} Employers
Potenciano Andrade . .	
Flaviano A. Santos . .	

## Representatives

Dimás Guzman . .	Cagayan and Isabela
Gabriel Formoso . .	Consignee in Aparri

OFFICES:

N.º 6. Plaza del Padre Moraga.

Cable Address:

**Cagayana.**

## COLUMBUS BOOK STORE

20—ESCOLTA—20

MANILA (PHILIPPINE IS.)

Importation of all Kinds of Books, Papers  
and Writing Materials.

Address all correspondence to

*JULIAN ALMENARA.*

# BINONDO STORE

---

*Plaza Calderón de la Barca corner Joló.*

---

Provisions and Liquors of all Kinds.

*Direct importations from America, Europe,  
China and Japan.*

SOLE IMPORTERS OF MUSCATEL WINE FOR  
MASSES. ALSO THE WELL KNOWN  
BRANDS OF PEDRO SIMÓ  
SHERRY.

**ALL GOODS DELIVERED.**

Telephone no. 97.

*Address correspondence to*

MENDEZONA & Co.

---

THE GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL, BAR & RESTAURANT  
*Wholesale and retail house, all Kinds of  
American Liquors and beers.*

Opposite of Post-Office.

**S. Weingarten.**

*Proprietor.*

No. 136, Escolta.

*Manila, P. I.*

Before 26.

XVI

# ISLAND OF CUBA

**STORE OF EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN  
GROCERIES AND LIQUORS.**

*CARRIEDO NUM. 56.*

Telephone No. 50.

*A. de la Riva & Co.*

---

*Post Office Box 149*

*Telephone No. 124*

## HOTEL EUROPE

*ESCOLTA No. 150, opposite P. O.*

**MOST CENTRALLY LOCATED HOTEL IN THE CITY**  
*Accommodations for Boarders and Transients.*

**SPACIOUS DINING ROOMS**

**VENTILATED ROOMS.**

**BATHS, GYMNASIUM, FENCING SALOON,  
CARRIAGES, BAR, RESTAURANT.**

### **PRICES.**

By day, two to three pesos, per diem according to room.  
By month, fifty to seventy pesos, according to room.

**Our Speciality**

## **Breakfast and Dinner.**

*V. ESTEBAN, Proprietor.*

## HOTEL-RESTAURANT PARIS

AND

CONFECTIONARY STORE,

COFFEE-HOUSE,

ICE CREAMS,

REFRESHMENTS,

ETC., ETC.

32 and 34 Escolta, Manila.

*Situated in the best locality of Manila near to the Spanish Bridge (Puente España) views to the Escolta, Spanish Bridge and Pasig River.*

G. Urrutia &amp; Co.,

Proprietors.

---

 J. M. VALE,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

(ABOGADO AMERICANO)

Telephone 221 (late of Washington D.C. Bar.)

No. 39, Plaza de Cervantes.

XVIII

# PAINLESS DENTISTRY

STEPHENS & Co. DENTISTS.

Dentists to Squadron.

THE ONLY OFFICE WITH LAUGHING GAS.

---

*Machinemade gold crowns & gold crowns on vulcainte Plate*

Set of teeth \$ 50 gold-Filing teeth \$ 1'50 gold.

63 to 64, ESCOLTA. Opposite ALHAMBRA.

---

## GREAT NEW-YORK HOTEL

BAR AND RESTAURANT.

WITH SPIENDED SERVICE

*Palacio etreet, no. 168 corner of Real street, Manila*

MR. JUAN GARCÍA

---

The owner gives banquets to order in and out the establishment. There are mouthly and fortnightly subscription. Splendid service of livery carriages.

# SAN MIGUEL BREWERY

MANILA.

Exclusive privilege of its system of brewing until the year of nineteen hundred and ten.

The products of this factory are so well known that there are none better liked in the market for quality and cheap prices. They are well known in all the neighboring colonies and are in constant demand.

The said products are recommended by the well known doctors for all sick and weak persons, especially their

## PORTER

which is of great efficacy for all those suffering from anemia and the general debility incident to this climate.

### Kinds and prices

	Mex.
1 case 6 doz. quart bottles, Doble Bock. . . . .	\$ 17'00
1 " 4 " pint " " " " . . . . .	" 14'00
1 " 3 " " " " " " " . . . . .	" 7'00
1 " 6 " " " Porter. . . . .	" 18'00
1 " 3 " " " " " " " . . . . .	" 9'00
1 barrel 150 litres Doble Bock, without barrel	" 60'00
1 " 50 " " " " " " " " " " " "	" 20'00
1 " 20 " " " " " " " " " " " "	" 8'00
1 " 10 " " " " " " " " " " " "	" 4'00
1 " 5 " " " " " " " " " " " "	" 2'25
1 can 1 litres Doble Bock without can. . . . .	" 0'50
1 " 1 " Porter " " " " " " " " " "	" 0'60

### Discounts can be made.

For order apply to

*PEDRO P. ROXAS* Malacañang 154

Branch House No. 101 Escolta and San Jacinto 35

## THE PHILIPPINE TRADING CO. LTD.

*Tel. ad.: Absorption. P. O. box. No. 162*

MURTADO 7, ESQUINA A ANLOAGUE

**Head office: BRUSSELS, rue Royale 168**

Directors: The Right Hon. Ernest Melot.—The Baron de Broqueville.—José Wégimont.—Louis Thienpont.—Edouard C. André.—Maurice Bekaert.

Ed. C. André.

J. M. Poizat.

G. Wolter.

Ad. Krynen.

F. Obozinski.

J. Braga.

J. Franco (cashier)

M. Galan (accountant)

T. Del Rosario ( do )

J. Hernandez.

E. Torres.

Brix Haelterman (La Laguna)

J. Javier ( do )

A. Van Steenberghe (Vigan)

A. Vandevenne (Jala-Jala) estate)

P. Garcia ( do )

**Vessel: Pax, Belgika, Alianza, Fannie (Strs)  
Miramar (tug)**

**Agents of the Compagnie Generale des Philippines**



## Belgian Consulate

---

Consul. . . . .	Ed C. André.
Cons. Agent. . . . .	J. M. Poizat.
Chancheller . . . . .	G. Wolter.

---

## PHILIPPINES MINERAL SYNDICATE LTD.

**Tel. ad: Midchannel.**

---

F. Karuth (London)  
 Ed. C. André  
 Ed. Herrmann  
 F. Schneider (Mining Engineer)  
 H. Pantell (Accountant)

---

## COMPAGNIE GÉNÉRALE DES PHILIPPINES

**Tel. ad.: Absorption.**

---

**Head Office: BRUSSELS, rue Royale, 168**

**Manila Agents:**

**The Philippine Trading Co. Ltd.**

HURTADO, 7 (ANLOAGUE)

## ROBINSON &amp; MACONDRAY.



Cable Address "ROBINSON"  
ABC or AI Code

STEVEDORES, COMPRADORES,  
NAVAL CONTRACTORS,  
LAUNCHES FOR HIRE,  
" ANGELE " " ELENA "  
" COLON " " MILPITAS "

**Stevedores for**

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA *Messrs. Dodwell & Co.*  
BARBER'S NEW YORK LINE *Funch, Edye New York Line*

Ships Letters sent in our care will be received by  
ship immediately on arrival in Manila.

AGENTS FOR ANHEUSER BUSCH BEER.

**Personal.**

CHAS. S. ROBINSON.  
FREDK. L. MACONDRAY.  
HERBERT ROBINSON.  
JOHN ROBINSON.  
THOMAS HARRIS.

# H. PRICE & CO.

89 Calle Anloague &  
44 Canal de Binondo  
MANILA.

TELEPHONE No. 179.

---

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS  
IMPORTERS OF  
WINES, SPIRITS, ALES, STOUTS,  
MINERAL WATERS.

---

<b>H. PRICE,</b>	<b>Hongkong.</b>
<b>J. R. REDFERN,</b>	<b>Manila.</b>
<b>C. A. PLUMB,</b>	„

— — — — —  
PRICE LISTS & TERMS  
FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

— — — — —  
*Agencies in YLOYLO and the Principal  
Ports of the Islands.*

*Also in HONGKONG,  
12, QUEENS ROAD.*

XXIV

# ORIENTE HOTEL.

---

THE FINEST HOTEL IN THE ORIENT  
Pleasantly Located Cool and  
Comfortable.

---

*American Management.*

Table Unexcelled.

---

THE LARGEST AND BEST LIVERY  
IN CONNECTION.

---

*Lionel D. Hargis,*

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

18, Plaza Cervantes,

MANILA, P. I.

WASSIAMULL ASSOMULL & Co.



THE BRITISH INDIA BAZAR

*Dealers in al description*

OF FANCY EMBROIDERY INDIAN

*Chinese & Japanese Silk Goods & Curiosities*

WEDDING & BIRTHDAY PRESENT



18-ESCOLTA-18

MANILA P. I.

THE LEADING MILITARY-  
SUPPLIES HOUSE IN THE PHILIPPINES

Old No. 15 Escolta New No. 57

*Has always a full stock of the following lines:*

Felt - Hats, Straw - Hats, latest styles, Shoes, Boots for  
Gentlemen, American and German made, Saddles, American  
and English ones, Sewing Machines, Spurs etc.

*Adolfo Richter & Co.*

XXVI

THE AMERICAN EAGLE DEPARTMENT STORE

DRY GOODS & HARDWARE

**Merchants**

WEINGARTEN BROTHERS

132—Escolta.

Manila, P. I.

---

LOUIS OTTOFY, D. D. S.,  
*American Dentist,*

MANILA P. I.

No. 50—ESCOLTA

P. O. Box No. 50

# LA FAVORITA

CIGAR FACTORY.

*Established in 1883*

---

Manufacturers of the most select brands of Cigars and Cigarettes in the Archipelago.

Only the finest grades of Isabela Tobacco employed.

Retail department, Plaza de Cervantes No. 35.

Wholesale department (at the factory) Calzada de Iris.

XXVIII

SECKER'S WAREHOUSE,

ESCOLA 131, NEAR POST OFFICE.

THE BIGGEST STOCK IN TOWN OF ALL KINDS OF

*GENTS OUTFITTING.*

SECKER'S OUTFITTING,

ESCOLTA 131, NEAR POST OFFICE.

---

M. TAGAWA & CO.,



No. 26, Plaza del P. Moraga.

*Import Timbers, Coal, Cement, Machinery,  
Drugs, and Other Kinds of  
Japanese Goods.*

AGENTS OF THE

NIPPON MARINE INSURANCE CO.

(NIPPON-KAIJO-HOKEN-KAISHA.)

Head Office - Osaka, Japan.

*Capital Gold 3,000,000.*



# LA ESMERALDA.

JUST ARRIVED, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF  
American and French Jewellery,  
Waltham Watches, Elgin Watches,  
Riverside.

Howard Crescent, Appelton, Raymond,  
AND  
Non-Magnetic.

*No. 1, New No. 9, II, Escolta.*  
Corner Plaza del P. Moraga.

---

# DORR & CO.



AUCTIONEERS,  
EXPORT, IMPORT  
AND  
COMMISSION AGENTS.  
SHIP CHANDLERS  
ARMY AND NAVY CONTRACTORS.

REAL ESTATE

AND

MINING PROPERTY

*No. 2, Calle Soledad,  
Manila, P.I.*

XXX

“EL SIGLO XIX”

OLD 24. ESCOLTA

ESCOLTA NEW 114.

THE Biggest Import-House of Novelties for Ladies and Gentlemen. Carries always large stock of fine trimmed Hats, Newest Hat Shapes, Hat Trimmings, Feathers, Plumes, Flowers, Ribbons and Chiffons.

Novelties in Swiss Embroideries, Laces, Newest Designs in Women's Dress Goods, Ginghams, Dotted Swiss, Shoes for Ladies and Children, Hosiery and Gent's Furnishings.

ADOLFO RICHTER AND CO.

---

# Gran Hotel de France.

✧ ● ● ● *Solana 202.* ● ● ● ✧

Manila (Walled City)

THE BEST HOTEL IN MANILA.



LIVERY STABLES.

GARRIAGES AT ALL HOURS.

*Maulini and Ferret,*

PROPRIETORS.

# LA COMERCIAL

~ ~ ~ ~ ~ CIGAR FACTORY ~ ~ ~ ~ ~

*Established in 1883.*



Manufacturers of the finest brands of Cigars and Cigarettes in the Philippines.

Only the choicest Isabela Tobacco used.

Retail business; Plaza de Cervantes No. 35.

Wholesale; Calle Ilaya, Tondo.

CABLE ADDRESS "COMERCIAL"

ADDRESS CORRESPONDENCE TO  
P. O. Box No. 259. MANILA, P. I.

XXXII

# EL SPORT

*Escolta Street No. 40 New.—Manila.*



**IMPORTER-MANUFACTURER-DEALER**

*IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF HARNESSSES*

*Saddles, Whips, Leathers & Articles for Travelling, etc, etc,*

**SPORTING GOODS**

**M. Soler & Co.**

---

JOHN G. HVOSLEF

LAWYER

86 Rosario St.

Palanca Building.

Manila P. I.

---

WILLIAMS & CANDLER

REAL ESTATE AGENTS...

No. 17 and 19 Pasaje de Perez.

MANILA, P. I.

**ADOLFO LOPEZ**

GENERAL AGENT  
OF THE  
SPANISH PRESS IN THE PHILIPPINES.  
*151. Real Manila 151.*

**COSMOPOLITAN TOBACCO STORE**

In this establishment the public will find all kinds of cigars and cigarettes, from the best factories in the Philippines.

Spanish newspapers for sale. American periodicals.  
Good stock of novels and magazines.

**SPANISH SHIRT FACTORY**

*In this well known establishment all kinds of ladies and gentlemen's white clothing is made.*

**ADOLFO LOPEZ**

151—REAL MANILA—151.

***LA AMAZONA***

**HARNESS FACTORY AND SHOP.**

**SADDLES, TRUNKS, ETC.**

**EMILIO LLAVORÉ**

Escolta, 98 and 100 (formerly 18)

**Manila, Philippines.**

XXXIV

# EL LUZON

GROCERY STORE

Plaza de Cervantes no. 5 Telephone no. 164

Established 1863.

Importers,  
Exporters,  
Commission Agents  
and Consignees.

Proprietor . . . . .	Angel Ortiz
Clerks, . . . . .	„ José J. Lopez
„ . . . . .	„ José Ma. Manzanaga
„ . . . . .	„ Tomas Lestudra

Agency for the famous MOMPO wine and  
paper of the Matronas factory  
of Antonio Bonastre.

Consignees of the Steamer Adelante.

BRANCHES IN

**Legaspi, Tabaco and Sorsogon.**

Address all communications to—A. ORTIZ—Manila.

# Manuel A. Genato

SUCCESSOR TO MRS. DE GOMEZ,

STORE ESTABLISHED IN 1840

ESCOLTA 142—TELEPHONE 186

Importer,

Commission Agent,

Consignee

and General Agent.



AUCTION ROOMS

OF

MANUEL A. GENATO

*Escolta 150*

*Telephone 28.*

RAMON AREVALO

DENTIST.



Theeth filled with gold, cement, amalgam, etc.

Teeth cleaned.

Teeth extracted with local anaesthetics.

Artificial teeth on gold and rubber plates.

Bridge and crown work, etc.

*Office hours 8 to 12 and 2 to 6.*

Santa Rosa Street No. 38, behind Quiapo Drug Store.

# LA PREVISORA

FURNITURE STORE.

---

All kinds of furniture bought and sold.

SAN JACINTO, 108.

---

## *Kiosko Habanero*

Escolta corner Calle Nueva opposite  
Bridge of Spain.

---

MONEY EXCHANGED.

BEST PRICES PAID FOR COINS  
OF ALL KINDS.

COMMERCIAL PAPER  
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE STOCKS.

---

CIGARS AND CIGARETTES,  
OF THE BEST FACTORIES.



# YNCHAUSTI & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1856  
 Muelle de la Reina N.º 223  
 MANILA

## Branches in ILOILO and SORSOGON.

*Importers and Ships Chandlery,*  
 Tanduary Distillery, *Manufactory of Hemp,*  
*Cordage and Wholesale Business*  
*in Native Products.*

*Lines of Steamers to Cavite and others provinces.*

### Steamers.

<i>Sorsogon.</i>	<i>Isabel I.<sup>a</sup></i>
<i>Ntra. Sra. de Lourdes.</i>	<i>Manila.</i>
<i>Mayon.</i>	<i>Mariposa.</i>
<i>Mendez Nuñez.</i>	<i>Trueno.</i>

Commission Agents Consignees.

### Members of the Firm.

J. M. Elizalde . . .	absent.
V. Téus. . . . .	„
R. C. de Ynchausti . .	„
J. J. de Ynchausti . .	present.
M. J. Yrisarry . . .	„
L. Téus. . . . .	„
I. I. Elizalde . . . .	„

### Employees.

J. Bertran.	C. Defer.	T. Elizalde.
M. Calvo.	E. Canals.	R. Romero.
M. Ruiz.	V. Latorre.	Altónaga.

### Tanduary Distillery.

R. Gomez Acebo.	H. Yaherling	A. Llanos.
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XXXVIII

FLORENTINO COLLANTES TORRES

“FRATERNAL“

All kinds of Groceries, Beers, Wines, Foreign and  
and Native Liquors.

Aerated waters, Cigars, Cigarettes of the best brands.

MANILA

CALLE CRESPO, No. 107 AND 111.

Near San Sebastian Bridge.

---

RESTAURANT DE FRANCIA

*Camps Brothers*

ESCOLTA No. 130.

---

Good Cooking.

Candies and Ice Cream of all kinds.

Lunches and Dinners served for  
weddings and entertainments of all  
kinds.

*Escolta. 66*

EL JOCKEY

*Escolta. 66*

Single and Double Harness all kinds of Saddles.  
Cinches, Grips and Valises. All these articles manu-  
factured in our own Work shops. We all receive  
articles from America and Europe.

*Ramos & C.<sup>a</sup>**Escolta, 66*

EL JOCKEY

*Escolta, 66*


---

 F. M. YAP-TICO
 

---

EXPORTER

OF ALL KINDS

OF NATIVE

PRODUCTS.

*Anloague No. 120*

# RAFAEL REYES

General Agent of the Manila Docks.  
 General Manager of the Philippine Tramway.

PHILIPPINE GAS LIGHT COMPANY.  
 IMPORTATIONS, EXPORTATIONS,  
 COMMISSION AGENT AND CONSIGNEE.

*Exclusive Importer of*  
 INDIANAPOLIS BEER.

Launches and other Vessels for Charter.  
 Callejón de San Gabriel, No. 38. MANILA, P. I.

## Manila Dock Company.

STOCK COMPANY

Capital \$ 450,000 Represented by 4,500 shares  
 at \$ 100 each.



Completed in November 1884 for Vessels of 1200  
 tons displacement. New Docks being constructed.

First Engineer . . Alexander Young.  
 Id. . . Charles Aitken.  
 Id. . . Antonio Gómez.

Ship Building and Repairs.

General Agent: RAFAEL REYES.

# *Hotel Four Nations*

**Beaterio No. 134 and Solana**

*Telefono*

— = —

This establishment is provided with all the comforts and improvements of the best hotels of America and Europe. Street Car passes the door.

—

Spacious Dining Rooms, Ventilated Bed Rooms, Baths, Carriages, etc. Specialty, breakfast and lunches.

Banquets served, etc.

**Solana, Corner Beaterio.**

## SPANISH BARBER SHOP

— ❖ ❖ —

Prompt and Attentive Service.

REAL STREET No. 118, MANILA

*Corner Magallanes.*

JUAN MORCELLO & Co.

XLII

# AYALA & Co.

DISTILLERY, ESTABLISHED 1834.

---

The output of this firm defies competition. The public at large testify as to the good quality of the products. All analyses made up to the present time both in Hong-kong and Manila have given satisfactory results, being equal to the best imported liquors sold in these Islands.

LIQUORS DISTILLED BY THIS FIRM:

---

Refined alcohol of 36°, 40° and 42°

Anisados of different grades.

Gin, Rum, Cognac, Whisky and other classes of liquors.

CALLE DE S. MIGUEL, No. 216.

*Representative:* Felix Gonzalez.

*Manager:* Julian Cajigas.

# EL LION D'OR

---

**Café, Restaurant, Billiards**

*Carriedo no. 55*

Careful Service, Spanish Cousine a Speciality.

*Valentin Fernandez*

Proprietor.

---

# SAN MIGUEL

**OIL FACTORY**

*Calle Novaliches corner Ayala,*

*MANILA.*

---

Superior Cocoanut, Castor,  
Cotton seed Oils and  
other raw materials.

Address: *PEDRO ROXAS*

Malacañang 154

**Staff.**

Manager . . . .	Pedro P. Roxas.
Assistants . . . .	Vicente Fernandez.
„ . . . .	Enrique Brias.
Superintendent . .	Crisóstomo Villamil.

XLIV

*DR. FERNANDEZ CUERVO*

Platerías No. 30.

Speciality of Diseases of the Eye, Nose, Throat, Child, Birth, and all kinds of Surgical Operations.

**Office Hours from 2 to 5**

Poor People Served Gratis.

---

*TORRECILLA & Co.*

ESCOLTA No. 67.

MANILA.

DRY GOODS STORE

AND

SHIRT FACTORY.



LAFUENTE & COMPANY, MANILA, P. I.

TAILORS AND SHIRT MAKERS

Dry Goods

&

NOVELTIES FOR LADIES

EMPLOYEES,

Tailors shop } Luis Lafuente. | Shirt Factory } Luis Yorda.  
 Arturo Lafuente. | Diego Castillo,

Manager: **Abelardo Lafuente**

ROSARIO, No. 79.

MANILA TELEPHONE COMPANY

Central Station Muralla Street 43 Manila.



Telephone by Monthly Subscription for

RESIDENCES,

OFFICES,

STORES,

ETC.. ETC.

**According to Tariff**

INSTALLED AT THE EXPENSE OF THE COMPANY

*Supplies of all kinds of Electric Bells*

*etc.*

OFFICES ROSARIO NO. 70. SECOND FLOOR.

XLVI

# LA FUNERARIA

SANTA ROSA STREET No. 60.—PLAZA DE QUIAPO.

This well known Undertaking Establishment of the Plaza de Goiti is celebrated for its punctuality of its funeral service, conducted with the luxury of decency which may be required.

Artificial Crowns and Natural Flowers, Ribbons, Embalming Work, etc.

Metallic Coffins or Mahogany, made in European or American Factories.

PERMANENT SERVICE.—Prices Reasonable.

Manager: *JOSE HERNANDEZ.*

Telephone 119.

---

## La Flor de Cataluña

OF

MRS. F. BOTA

Escolta No. 89 (formerly 27)

MANILA



Printing, Ruling  
and Book Binding,  
Printers, Book  
Binders and  
Stationers.

---

BOOK STORE

MEDICAL. BOOKS A SPECIALTY.

# RUBERT & GUAMIS

Manila, Philippines  
Palma de Mallorca, Spain.



COMMISSION AGENTS,  
INSURANCE, IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS,  
OF ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE,

**Stores:**

LA CAMPANA  
EUROPEAN FOOT GEAR AND NOVELTIES.  
*Escolta, 146, opposite Post Office.*

AMERICAN PHILIPPINES EMPORIUM  
TAILOR SHOP, SHIRT FACTORY,  
HATS AND ALL KINDS OF GENTLEMENS'  
FURNISHINGS.

**Warehouses:**

*Calle David, No. 2, behind the Post Office.*

**Offices:**

*Escolta, 146 - 150, above the*

**CAMPANA.**

Post Office Box, No. 79.

Telephone No. 94.

XLVIII

# LA PALMA DE MALLORCA

—\* JUAN PONS \*—

REAL and SOLANA Sts., No. 18.—TELEPHONE 123.

~ ~ ~

Bakery and Candy Store, Chocolate and Jelly Factory.  
Breads and cakes delivered at residences in  
Manila and suburbs.

*Hotel.—Cafe Restaurant.—Billiard Hall.—Refreshmen*

---

## PIO TRINIDAD Y FERNÁNDEZ

*First man to build pianos in Manila from  
native woods.*

*Strings for Instruments of all kinds.  
Musical goods.*

~ ~ ~

New and second hand pianos sold and rented.

Pianos and other instruments repaired.

CALLE ALCALÁ No. 48 AND 52.—STA. CRUZ.

---

## ISABELO TAMPINCO

MARBLE SHOPS

*Two gold medals and two silver medals in  
different expositions.*

Monuments, Church Decorations, Cornices, Archi-  
tectura. Al Decorations in different styles, Reli-  
giuos Images, Busts of different sizes, Altars, Pulpits,  
Chairs, Alegoric Frames for Pictures. All work con-  
nected with sculpture.

Calle Crespo No. 23 (formerly No. 5)—Quiapo,—Manila.

# RAFAEL PEREZ.

Anloague St., 72 and 74, Manila.

---

## BUILDING MATERIALS;

*Large stock of galvanized iron roofing;  
iron in bars; sheet iron; angles; bolts;  
nuts; rivets; axle boxes.*

**Sanitary plumbing materials,**

ETC., ETC.

---

# RAFAEL PEREZ

## SAW MILL

Calle Soler.--Tondo.--Manila.

---

WORK SHOPS

AND LARGE STOCK

OF LUMBER.

L

# GUTIERREZ BROTHERS.



ESTABLISHED 1872.

Beaterio 116

Telephone 152.

*Importers, Exporters, Commission Agents  
and Consignees.*

AS A SHIP COMPANY IT HAS THE FOLLOWING

## ———— FLEET ————

Steamer	Magallanes
”	Dos Hermanos
”	Montañés
”	Santander
”	Cuco
Lighter	Maria



Representatives in Spain

PLÁCIDO GUTIERREZ AND MIGUEL GUTIERREZ

Branch Houses in Bulan, Nueva Cáceres  
and Legaspi.

## ~~~~~ Manila Staff ~~~~~

Manager	Miguel Alonso Gutierrez
Clerks	Daniel Perez
”	José Fortis
”	Leopoldo Criado
”	Manuel Movellan
”	José Criado
”	Severo Aranjó
”	Joaquin Mendez
”	Francisco de la Vara

# GUTIERREZ BROTHERS

This Establishment was Founded in the year 1872.

*Beaterio Mo. 116*

*Telephone 152*

*Importers, Exporters, Commission Agents & Consignees*

## BRANCH HOUSE IN BULAN

Representative . . .	Narciso Alegre
Clerks . . . . .	Custodio Danden
” . . . . .	Cándido Centenera
” . . . . .	Cristobal Marcos
” . . . . .	Pedro de la Vega
” . . . . .	Luis Solana

## BRANCH HOUSE IN LEGASPI

President . . . . .	José Icsiar
Clerks. . . . .	José del Castillo
” . . . . .	Sebastian Muñoz
” . . . . .	Angel Roco

## BRANCH HOUSE IN NUEVA CACERES

Representatives,	Gabriel de Alberdi.
”	Luis Mendez.
”	Juan Mora
”	Francisco Blanco

This firm is the sole importer of the well known **WHITE CROSS SANTANDER BEER**, Lemps of St Louis beer and Cook Bernheimer & Company of New York Whiskies.

## ENGRAVER & SILVERSMITH

### CRÍSPULO ZAMORA Y GUZMAN

*No. 5, Crespo.—Quiapo.*

#### STAMPS AND MEDALS

REPRODUCTION, ELECTRIC BELLS, DRY BATTERIES.

All kinds of artistic work connected with engraving and silversmithry.

Jewels and Ornaments for Churches, etc.



# LA MARÍA CRISTINA

—❖❖❖—  
CIGARETTE AND CIGAR FACTORY

PURVEYORS TO THE ROYAL PALACE.

Plaza de Goiti, No. 36.—Teléfono

RAMON AENLLE & Co. PROPRIETORS.

Cable address AENLLE—MANILA.

—❖❖❖—  
*Representative: Miguel Velasco.*

„ *F. Gonzalez de la Fuente.*

*Director: M. Gonzalez Vega.*

*Bookkeeper: Isidro Martinez.*

—❖❖❖—  
Special orders for fine work accepted, cigars packed, as desired at special rates.

The net weight per thousand of all cigars may vary a pound, more or less, without any difference in the price fixed.

All orders must be accompanied with the cash.

The factory will receive orders for packing cigars for shipment in accordance with directions given, at special rates.

The delivery of goods ordered will be made at the factory doors to the satisfaction of receiver, this company not being responsible for any claims after delivery.

R. AENLLE & Co.

Proprietors.



# MENDEZONA & Co.

*Plazá Cervantes, No. 39.*

*Telephone No. 191.*

Dealers in native products, especially hemp.  
*Importers, commission agents and consignees.*

## Members of this firm:

Managing partners: Juan Ormaechea  
 Florentino Gárriz  
 Secundino Mendezona  
 Ramon Echevarria  
 Antonio Elizalde

## Branches of the house:

SORSOGON—LEGASPI—TABACO—  
 NUEVA CÁCERES—TACLOBAN—  
 BAYBAY—MAASIM.

## Vessels belonging to the firm:

S. S.	Vizcaya	S. S.	Mundaca
„	Alava	„	Castillochu
„	Cármén	„	Surumusa
„	San Nicolás	Launch	Manuela

## Sailing vessels:

Brig	Navarra	Pilot boat	Oriente
Lorcha	Zaragoza	Lorcha	Vizcaya
„	Laurat-bat	„	Germanita

—:o:●:o:—

*Address: Mendezona & Co., Manila.*

# *Rueda Brothers*



**GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE.**

LA MARINA

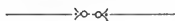
*Wholesale and Retail.*

Plaza P. Moraga No. 13.

## SPANISH HAT STORE



28, ESCOLTA, 28.



*American, English, Spanish and other Hats.  
 American, Spanish and English foot-wear.  
 Shirts, Military Goods, Neckties, Undershirts,  
 Socks, Razors and Shaving Brushes. Ame-  
 rican playing Cards and poker chips, Hair  
 Clippers and Hair Brnshes, etc.  
 Panamá and Baliuag Hats.*

28, ESCOLTA,  
**Corner Bridge of Spain.**

# EL GLOBO

PALACIO, St. No. 214, MANILA



WHOLESALE  
AND RETAIL.



Large stock of the well known brand of sherry of *A. R. Valdespino*. Constant shipments of goods received from Europe and America. Mass wine from the well known grower *R. de Leon*.



Palacio, 214

LUENGO & MARTINEZ  
(SUCCESSORS TO LUENGO BROS.)  
Established in 1875



Sole importors of the well known **INNOCENTE** sherry.

Importation of all kinds of sauses manufactured by Messrs. Luengo Brothers, awarded medal in the last Paris exposition a specialty.

Palacio, 214

## Escolta, 94 LA MASCOYA. Manila.

NOVELTY STORE:

Foot wear for ladies, gentlemen and children. Women underwear, shirts, towels, handkerchiefs, large stock of neckties, belts, etc. Selected stock of perfumery from the best manufacturers; dentifrices; fancy goods. Card cases; cigar holders; fans; sunshade; umbrellas; waterproofs; combs; pocket books; scissors; brushes; etc.

Bicycles, saddles, etc. Trunks, valises, etc. Dress-making and millinery.

## VELASCO'S BAZAR.

Calle Nueva, Nos. 22 and 28.

MARIANO VELASCO. Proprietor,

(Established in 1852.)

Wax candle factory. Large stock of galvanized iron, plain and corrugated. Roofing. Bar iron. Large stock of Vienna furniture. Porcelain and China crockery. Glassware. White metal knives and forks. All kinds of lamps. Looking glasses, fancy articles, carpets, iron cooking stoves, baths, office furniture. Great variety of white metal articles and gilded white metal for churches. Crystal chandeliers from four to twenty four lights. Musical instruments for bands and orchestras. Materials for carriages, etc. Iron safes. Travelling goods, trunks, valises, etc. Silk, wool, cotton and linen goods. Children's dresses, undershirts, socks, stockings, handkerchiefs, etc.

Carpenter shop on Calle Nueva, No. 24. Furniture made to order from native woods.

Lumber yard No. 157 Calle Arranque, Santa Cruz. Large stock of different kinds of lumber. Building work of all work undertaken.

*Our prices defy competition.*

Herbert Rees.

LVII  
Henry Musser.

## MUSSER & REES.

*Sanitary Plumbers, Tin and Sheet  
Iron Workers.*

P. O. Box 352.

*Dealers in fine American plumbing goods  
of all kinds.*

OFFICE

75, CALLE REAL, INTRAMUROS.

---

## FELIX ULLMANN & CO.

141, Escolta, adjoining Post Office.



SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE

## ORION & REGULADOR WATCHES.

RECEIVE BY EVERY MAIL

*Large Consignments of the Finest  
Novelties in Jewellery,  
Silverware, Artware, American  
Watches and Clocks,  
Swiss Chronometers and Repeaters,  
Lemaire and Zeiss' Marine  
AND  
Field Glasses.*

LOOSE DIAMONDS AND PEARLS.

f

LVIII

THE RECEPTION,

CALLE NUEVA, No. 11.

HUGO EHRENPFORT,  
PROPRIETOR.

*Residence Hotel Oriente.*

DEALER IN LIQUORS WINES AND CIGARS.

H. POPOVICH. ED. JOURS.

---

THE ENGLISH HOTEL.

M. R. King, Manager.

*Best Accommodation in this City for*

ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

STRICTLY AN OFFICER'S

AND

CIVILIAN'S RESORT.

THOROUGHLY RENOVATED UNDER  
AMERICAN MANAGEMENT  
THE

Bachelor Resort of the city.

# W. Kennedy & Co.

—\*\*—  
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS

PROPRIETORS OF

WINDSOR'S LADY  
AND THE JOCKEY BRANDS

No. 64, Calle David, Manila.

PRICES CURRENT

*Manufacture in Cuban Style*

WINDSOR'S LADY BRAND

SHAPES (VITOLAS)	Envase in Box of	Peso neto Nett weight libras	Precio por mi- llar. Price per 1000
** Incomparables . . . . .	25	25	\$ 100
** Imperiales . . . . .	25	24	75
** Perfectos . . . . .	25	23	60
** Severeigns . . . . .	25	17	60
* Regalia Victoria . . . . .	25	22	56
* do do . . . . .	50	22	50
** Favoritos . . . . .	25	18	52
** Jockey Club . . . . .	25	18	48
** Prince of Wales . . . . .	25	16	48
** Elegantes Ingleses . . . . .	25	16	44

(\*\*) With rings, Gold and silver foil.

(\*\*) Con anillo, papel oro y plata.

(\*) With rings.

(\*) Con anillo.

SHAPES (VITOLAS)	Envase in Box of	Peso neto Nett weight libras	Precio por mi- llar. Price per 1000
Non Plus Ultra Reina Victoria . . . . .	50	15	\$ 42
” ” ” ” ” . . . . .	100	15	40
Culebras . . . . .	50	16	40
High Life in the East . . . . .	50	18	38
Perlas . . . . .	25	14	36
Brevas . . . . .	50	20	32
Bouquets . . . . .	25	15	32
” . . . . .	50	15	30
American Golds . . . . .	50	16	30
Three Castles . . . . .	30	16	30
Exquisitos . . . . .	50	16	30
Torpedoes . . . . .	50	14	30
Populares . . . . .	50	16	28
My Darling . . . . .	50	15	28
Britanicos . . . . .	50	16	28
High Life . . . . .	50	16	27
Morning Stars . . . . .	50	15	26
Media Regalia . . . . .	50	16	25
Princesas . . . . .	50	11	24
Londres Finos . . . . .	50	15	24
Petit Bouquets . . . . .	50	11	24
Conchas Especiales . . . . .	50	15	22
Londres . . . . .	100	15	20
Princesas . . . . .	100	11	20
Conchas Flor Fina . . . . .	100	15	18
Regalia Chica . . . . .	100	16	18
Cortado de la Reina . . . . .	100	16	17
Nuevo Habano (Spiral Wrapper) . . . . .	100	15	16
Damas . . . . .	100	11	15
Entre actos or Cortado Fino . . . . .	100	11	15
Paquitos Finos . . . . .	200	7	9
Señoritas . . . . .	200	4	8





**PHILIPPINE STYLE**  
**ELABORACION FILIPINA**

SHAPES (VITOLAS)	Peso neto libras.	PRECIO POR MILLAR			
		Envase de			
		50	100	250	500
Habano Extra. . . . .	18	\$ 22 ,,	\$ 20 ,,	\$	\$
Cortado Extra . . . . .	18	22 ,,	20 ,,		
1.a Habano . . . . .	22	20 ,,	18 ,,		
1.a Cortado . . . . .	22	20 ,,	18 ,,		
2.a Habano Extra. . . . .	13	19 ,,	17 ,,		
2.a Cortado Extra. . . . .	13	19 ,,	17 ,,		
Nuevo Habano . . . . .	14-18	14 ,,	12'50	12 ,,	
Nuevo Cortado . . . . .	14-18	14 ,,	12'50	12 ,,	
2.a Habano . . . . .	11	12 ,,	11 ,,	10'25	10 ,,
2.a Cortado . . . . .	11	12 ,,	11 ,,	10'25	10 ,,
3.a Habano . . . . .	10	11'50	10 ,,	9'75	9'50
3.a Cortado . . . . .	10	11 ,,	9'50	9'25	9 ,,

*THE JOCKEY BRAND*

SHAPES (VITOLAS)	Envase in Box of	Peso neto Nett weight libras	Precio por mi- llar. Price per 1000
** Invencibles . . . . .	25	25	\$ 100
** Imperiales . . . . .	25	24	75
** Sovereigns . . . . .	25	17	60
* Regalia the Jockey	25	22	56
* do do do . . . . .	50	22	50
** Favoritos . . . . .	25	18	52
* Perfectos . . . . .	25	17	50
* Jockey club . . . . .	25	18	48
** Elegantes Ingleses . . . . .	25	16	44
* Non Plus Ultra Reina Victoria.	100	15	40
* High life in the East (Extra fina made)	50	18	38

(\*\*) With rings, gold and silver foil.

(\*) With rings.

(\*\*) Con anillo, papel oro y platra.

(\*) Con anillo.

SHAPES (VITOLAS)	Envase in Box of	Peso neto Nett weight libras	Precio por mi- llar. Price per 1000
• Deliciosos . . . . .	50	17	\$ 36
• High life in the East . . . . .	50	16	32
• Bouquets . . . . .	25	15	32
• do . . . . .	50	15	30
• Elegantes . . . . .	50	14	30
• Populares . . . . .	50	16	28
• High Life . . . . .	50	16	27
• Morning Stars . . . . .	50	15	26
• Media Regalia . . . . .	50	16	25
• Petit Bouquets . . . . .	50	11	24
• Londres . . . . .	100	15	20
• Conchas flor fina . . . . .	100	15	18
• Nuevo Cortado . . . . .	100	16	16
2.a Habano . . . . .	100	11	14
2.a Cortado . . . . .	100	11	13
• Paquitos . . . . .	200	5	7

CIGARRILLOS LABOR MECÁNICA

	Precio de 100
Fuerte, entre-fuerte y suave de á 30 cigarrillos Cajetilla . . . . .	5 „
Entre-fuerte de á 30 idem idem. . . . .	4.00
Idem. de á 40 idem idem. . . . .	3.20

LABOR À MANO

Entrelargos hebra superior de á 24 cigarrillos . . . . .	8.00
--	------

PICADURA EXTRA SUPERIOR

Fuerte y entre-fuerte en paquetes de á 1 libra . . . . .	35.40
Entre-fuerte en paquetes de á 1 libra . . . . .	25.00



H. J. ANDREWS & CO.

ANLOAGUE, 89

Manila

Thos: E. Evans & Co.

THOS. E. EVANS

HAROLD M. PITT.

IMPORTERS. CONTRACTORS AND  
FINANCIAL BROKERS.

88, STO. TOMAS.

MANILA, P. I.

*Pacific Oriental Trading  
Company.*

26, PLAZA CERVANTES.

---

*Chris. H. Hilbert, Manager*  
*F. Montalto de Jesus,*  
*D. F. Maloney,*  
*P. Botelho,*  
*F. A. de Carvalho,*  
*G. Longstreet,*  
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*T. H. Davies,*  
*Y. F. Martinez,*  
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**Agencies.**

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THE  
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PLAZA SANTA ANA α MANILA ✧ PLAZA SANTA ANA



BANK-NOTES & CHEQUES  
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Specialities:

LABELS FOR CIGAR BOXES

CIGAR RINGS

BOXES FOR CIGARETTES



The

American Watch

C. ALKAN

CRONÓMETRO VICTORIA

the best in the  
world.

Only Agent  
for the famous  
Watches:

*American Waltham, Sol & Cronómetro Victoria*

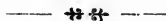
ALL KINDS OF JEWELLERY

Typewriter: *Blickensderfer*

159 ESCOLTA,  
Corner of the Bridge,  
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LXVI

“EL PROGRESO”



*Daily Paper of the largest Circulation in the Orient.*

**Correspondents in Madrid, Paris and Japan.**

CALLE DE CARRIEDO, No. 108.

*Post Office Box, No. 140.*

This paper publishes an English edition every Sunday of eight pages, with a geographical and commercial description of the Archipelago, sport, society and current events, the English edition being under the direction of

JUAN DE JUAN

---

W. O. SKIDMORE P. P. S.

CORNER OF ESCOLTA  
AND  
PASAGE DE PEREZ.

# VIVAC STORE.

JUAN SANZ.

PLAZA DE CERVANTES No. 22.

**Spanish and Foreign Products.**

*Commissions and Consignees.*

LARGE STOCK OF ALL KINDS  
OF FOOT WEAR,  
ELEGANCE  
STRENGTH & ECONOMY.

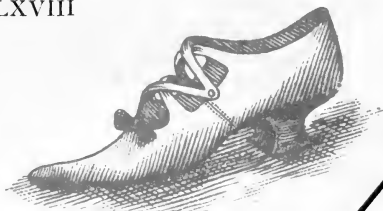


*Spanish Shoe Store.*

Magnificent stock of undershirts, socks, neckties, belts, caps, collars, cuffs and buttons.  
*Real Street No. 145  
(Walled City)*  
PONS & Co.



LXVIII



SHOE STORE.



ISLAS BALEARES

Novelties and  
Neckwear, Shirts,  
Canes, Brushes,  
caps, Valises, Co-  
llars, Cuffs and  
other Articles.

SERRA & OLIVER,  
*Escolta No. 118.*

Cablegraphic } SERRA.  
Address: }  
*CLAVE MARCH.*



SPANISH TAILOR SHOP & CIGAR STORE

Proprietor: R. MARTINEZ.

*85 and 87, Real Street, Manila,*

In this establishment garments of all kinds for gentlemen and boys are made with elegance, promptness at reasonable prices.

*85 and 87 Real Street, Manila*



# “GERMINAL.”

## CIGAR, CIGARETTE AND SMOKING TOBACCO FACTORY

LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY.

CALLE MARQUES DE COMILLAS No. 4.—*MANILA.*

### CURRENT PRICES.

Cuban Style	Number in boxes	Net Wt. in pounds.	Price per 1000.
Honorables . . . . .	10	32	\$ 200
Demócratas . . . . .	20	30	150
Eximios . . . . .	20	27	125
Invictos . . . . .	25	26	100
Césares . . . . .	25	24	90
Imperiales. . . . .	25	23	80
Perfectos . . . . .	25	20	60
Puritanos . . . . .	50	19	58
Regalia "Germinal" . . . . .	50	22	56
Favoritos . . . . .	50	20	52
Fashionables . . . . .	50	20	50
Cazadores Imperiales . . . . .	25	23	50
High-Life . . . . .	50	18	46
Repúblicanos . . . . .	50	17	44
Cazadores. . . . .	50	22	42
Dakilá. . . . .	50	16	42
Panetelas . . . . .	50	14	42
Non plus Ultra Reina Victoria.	100	16	40
Culebras . . . . .	50	17	40
Mestizas . . . . .	50	17	38
Perlas "Germinal" . . . . .	25	15	36
Brevas Imperiales . . . . .	50	20	36
Vegueros . . . . .	50	17	35
Brevas . . . . .	50	20	34
Dalagas . . . . .	50	16	32

(\*\*) With label wrapped in gold and silver paper. (\*) With ring.

<b>Cuban Style</b>	Number in boxes	Net Wt. in pounds.	Price per 1000.
Bouquets . . . . .	25	15	\$ 30
Smarts . . . . .	50	12	26
Media Regalia . . . . .	50	17	26
Regalia Popular . . . . .	50	16	25
Sampaguitas . . . . .	50	10	24
Londres Extra. . . . .	50	16	24
Conchas Extra . . . . .	50	16	22
Sports. . . . .	50	15	22
Princesas . . . . .	50	10	22
Princesas . . . . .	100	10	20
Londres . . . . .	100	15	20
Conchas flor . . . . .	100	15	19
Brevitas del día . . . . .	120	15	18
Damas . . . . .	100	12	17
Pickaninny . . . . .	100	8	15
Etéreos . . . . .	100	7	14
Señoritas . . . . .	200	4	8

<b>Philippine Style</b>	Net Wt. in pounds	PRICE PER 1000			
		Box of			
		50	100	250	500
<b>SIZES.</b>					
Habano Extra. . . . .	18	\$ 23'00	\$ 20'00	\$ ,,	\$ ,,
Cortado Extra. . . . .	18	23'00	20'00	,,	,,
1.a Habano . . . . .	22	21'00	18'00	,,	,,
1.a Cortado . . . . .	22	21'00	18'00	,,	,,
2.a Habano Extra. . . . .	13	20'00	17'00	,,	,,
2.a Cortado Extra . . . . .	13	20'00	17'00	,,	,,
Habano Esmerado. . . . .	18	19'00	16'50	15'50	15'00
Cortado Esmerado . . . . .	18	16'00	16'50	15'50	15'00
Nuevo Habano . . . . .	14-18	15'00	12'50	12'00	11'50
Nuevo Cortado . . . . .	14-18	15'00	12'50	12'00	11'50

**CIGARRILLOS.****LABOR MECÁNICA**

Cigarrillo hebra extra-superior, cerrados por un extremo, de 85x9, en cajetillas de á 30  
Cigarrillos hebra superior, abiertos por ambos extremos, de 80x9, en cajetillas de á 30 .

**Price per 100**

\$ 7	50
5	,,

CUT TOBACCO	Price per 100 pounds.	
Cut tobacco, extra fina, in packages of one pound	50	”
Fine Cut, extra fine, in packages of one pound,	40	”
Fine Cut, in packages of one pound . . . .	30	”

NOTA.—In addition to the output mentioned above this factory also takes special orders. The style of the package will also be changed to suit the consumer.

The output of this great factory will be found by the public and all the retail cigar stores in this city and in the Provinces.

31 May, 1900.

This tariff annuls the preceding one.



*Manager and Director:* Justo Guido.

*Bookkeeper:* F. Reyes.

*Assistants:* V. P. Reyes, G. Natividad and R. Roña.

*Shipping Clerk:* E. Cerveró.

*Assistant:* N. Castañeda.

*Workshop Superintendent:* Eugenio Agustin, F. Espiritu and F. Dumanguila.

*Woman Superintendent:* Maria T. Quintana.

*Leaf Selector:* Miguel Rolda.

*Tier:* Pedro Soriano.

C. de los Santos.

*Appraisers:* M. Bautista and C. Mandagdag.

*Mechanic:* F. Lincaco.

*Engineers:* V. Lincaco, A. Francisco, F. Guido, R. Bautista, J. Galeño, T. Vidal and N. Vidal.

*Inspector of the Smoking Tobacco Department:* E. Asuncion.

*Packers, etc.:* A. Garcia and C. Castellares.

LXXII

S. KARSENTY,

Manila—Hongkong.

---

IMPORTER OF AMERICAN AND  
EUROPEAN PRODUCTS AND  
EXPORTER OF ALL  
KINDS OF NATIVE  
PRODUCTS.

—:o:—

*La Lucrecia*

Limited liability Tobacco Company.

This company serves promptly and at reduced prices all kinds of orders for leaf and manufactured tobacco.

Address all communication to the Manager:

S. KARSENTY,

*Manila—Hongkong.*

# LA SERRANA SALOON

Choicest of Wines, Beers and Liquors Always on Hand.

*Hotel and Restaurant in Connection*

MIXED DRINKS and SHORT ORDERS A SPECIALTY

*El único Restaurant al estilo americano en Filipinas*

The best place in the Wall City for discharged soldiers awaiting transportation.

American Bartenders Cooks, and waiters.

*Prices Reasonable, Music Every Evening.*

VICENTE GARCIA MINGUEZ,

Intramuros Real 126.

Proprietor.

## DR. E. B. MERCHANT

Dentist

PASAGE DE PEREZ 21,

*Frente Casino Español.*

## Allison D. Gibbs

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC

OFFICE: 18 PLAZA DE CERVANTES

RESIDENCE: ORIENTE HOTEL.

LXXIV

# PARIS-MANILA.

— ❖ —  
DRY GOODS STORE

AND

EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

— ❖ —

ESCOLTA No. 12

(FORMERLY No. 2)

*F. Gutierrez & Co.*

---

“LA LEÑERA.”

STOCK COMPANY

Offices, -calle Jolo, No. 314, Binondo, Manila. Telephone No. 271

Capital, \$ 50,000. Divided into 5,000 of \$ 10 each-

*This company was established the 16th of July, 1900, for the purpose of engaging in business, the purchase and sale at wholesale and retail of all kinds of wood and other combustibles.*

*Supplies furnished by contracts. Deliveries made at residences at reasonable prices. Rebate of three percent on sales of from \$50. Orders promptly attended to.*

# JOHN ABRAHAM



*Plaza de Goiti No. 15, esquina Calle Echagüe.*

## Auctioneer

Bought and sold on Commission  
all kinds of Goods furniture and Carriages  
Auction once a week in my Establishment

# A. E. WOLL & Co.

7 CALLE HURTADO.—MANILA.



## GENERAL IMPORTERS

CORRESPONDENCE DIRECT OR THROUGH

*A. C. Lutz & Co.*

ZURICH

SWITZERLAND

# The Great Soap Factory.

FOUNDED IN 1827.

PROPRIETORS.

JUAN GOMEZ PEREZ AND FRANCISCO  
DE LARA Y DEL PINO.

*Jolo street 360 to 372 and Meisic 33 to 51. Telephone No. 49.*



This is the only first class soap factory in the Orient, and its output is so well and favorably known that the trademark of the firm is enough to convince the public that it is buying the best article made. None but the purest of raw material used, as has been demonstrated for many years. The staff of employees is thoroughly competent, and the factory is filled up in a style equal to the best of Europe and America, and is provided with the modern machinery, thus enabling to us put our goods in the market at prices which defy competition.



100 Cakes of Superior Soap for the Laundry  
or Toilet, One Peso.

<p>American soap. 1st class white soap. 2nd class white soap. Chinese soap. Soap at 6 1/4 cts. per cake in all colours: Toilet soaps, Fe- nicado, Malvarrosa, Champaca Rosa, Be- tinelo Rosa, Fanta- sia, Fragancia. Londres, Paris, Limon, Lechuga.</p>	<p>Pure Transparent Glycerine Soap; Pure Fenicado Glycerine soap; Manila Glycerine soap, Raspay Alcanfor, Salicilico, Sampoc, Cardenia, Aromatico, Windsor, Porcelana, Alquitran. Glycerine soaps are positive cure for skin diseases and for re- moving stains have no equal. <i>Over one hundred varieties of soap</i> ALCOHOLS, COGNAC (<i>vieux.</i>) Old superior Brandy and Anisado sold in bottles, barrels or hogs heads, wholesale or retail.</p>
--	--



LXXVII

# ADOLFO ROENSCH & Co.

The Oldest Military Supply House in Manila.

Regulation Caps, Helmets, Shoulder straps, and all kinds of embroidery for Army and Navy uniforms. Musical Instruments.

*Large stock of: Hats, Caps, Shoes, Trunks, Valises, Mackintoshes, Rubber Coats and Boots, Slickers, etc.*

71-73-Escolta, Old No. 21.

Branch House in Iloilo.

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GRAND BAZAAR

LA PUERTA DEL SOL

49—ERCOLTA—49

—○—

*The largest and best  
supplied in the Orient.*

—○—

J. F. RAMIREZ. — MANILA.

BRANCH HOUSE IN PARIS, 9 RUE CALET

LXXVIII

N. T. HASHIM & CO.

GENERAL CONTRACTORS

AND

COMMISSION AGENTS.

**Agentes exclusivos en las Islas Filipinas  
de las Bicicletas....Rambler, Ideal y Patee**

Telephone No. 56.

No. 4, San José (Trozo)

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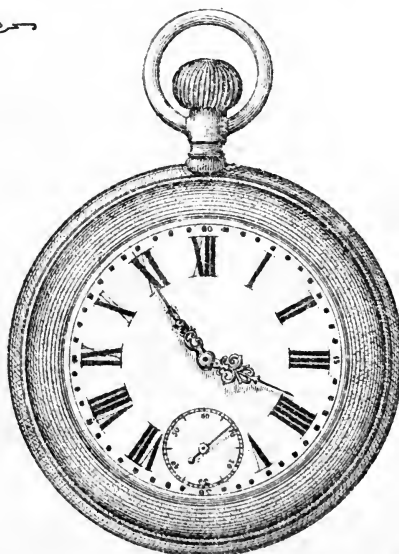
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ESCOLTA 23, 25, CALLE NUEVA 1,  
MANILA.



Watches,  
Jewellery,  
Diamond and  
Optical Goods.  
Repairs of  
Watches and  
Jewellery.



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The First American Daily Published in the Orient.

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 A. J. FINLAY, - - - - - *Genl. Mgr. and Pro.*  
 H. F. SEMOUR, - - - - - *Business Manager.*  
 JOHN M. LEWIS, - - - - - *Attorney.*

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Editorial Rooms and Business Offices, American Building, San Jacinto St.

United States Representatives—Curtis-New-hall Advertising Agency San Francisco.

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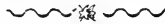
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Telephones: Editorial Office No. 66.  
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LXXX

# THE MANILA TIMES.



Published every morning except Monday and every afternoon except Sunday.

Business offices and Editorial Rooms, 95, 98 and 99 Escolta (formerly 29).

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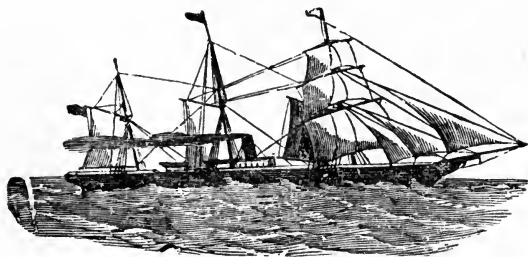
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<i>Wm. N. SWARTHOUT,</i>	<i>Managing Editor.</i>
<i>Wm. SMITH,</i>	<i>Assistant Editor.</i>

LXXXI  
*UNITED STATES  
MAIL LINES.*



Pacific Mail Steamship Co.  
Occidental  
AND  
Oriental Steamship Co.  
Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

— — — — —  
*STEAMERS*

*City of Peking, 5080 tons.      Doric, 4675 tons.*  
*America Maru, 6210 tons.      China, 5061 tons.*

*City of Rio Janeiro, 3548 tons.*

*Coptic 4448, tons.*

*Gaelic, 4206 tons.*

*Nippon Maru, 6048 tons.*

*Hong Kong Maru, 6063 tons.*

Taking cargo and passengers to Japan and the United States, Mexico, Central & South America and Europe, via overland Railways and other connecting steamers via the Inland Sea of Japan and Honolulu.

Steamers of the above lines sail from Hongkong for San Francisco every nine days, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu, and passing thorough the Inland Sea of Japan, and passengers are permitted to break their journey at any point en route.

Tickets may be obtained for any point in the United States and Canada, and to all principal European Cities.

Special Rates will be given to Officers non-commissioned Officers and men, of the United States Army and Navy, which can be obtained on application.

For further particulars regarding passage or freight apply to

**J. S. VAN BUREN, or CASTLE BROS.—**

Agent, Hong Kong.

**WOLF & SONS,**

No. 5, Plaza Moraga,

Agents, Manila.

LXXXIII  
MOST BOTTLED BEER DOES NOT KEEP

A. B. C. BOHEMEAN

ST. LOUIS <sup>KING</sup><sub>of all</sub> U.S.A.

BOTTLED BEERS

RETAINS ALL ITS FLAVOR AND EXCELLENCY UNDER THE MOST TRYING CIRCUMSTANCES.

*Brewed and bottled in St. Luis.*

---

Johannis Table Water

ABSOLUTELY PURE, DELIGHTFUL  
TO TASTE, GREAT AID TO  
DIGESTION.

PACIFIC ORIENTAL TRADING Co.,  
SOLE AGENTS

*No. 2 Plaza Cervantes Manila P. I.*

---

OLD, SMOOTH, MELLOW

HAVING EVERY QUALITY OF

*GOOD WHISKEY*

THE OLD GOERNMVENT BOURBON  
FROM THE BLUE-GRASE COUNTRY.

---

SOLE AGENTS

PACIFIC ORIENTAL TRADING Co.

*No. 2 Plaza Cervantes.*

LXXXIV

*Pacific Oriental Trading  
Company.*



Ruinart Champagne Vin Brut Vin Sec.  
Red Cap Sparkling Burgundy.  
J. F. Martel Cognac.  
Bass & Co.'s Ale, Dog's Head Brand.  
Guinness's Dog's Head Stout.  
The Old Government Whiskey.  
St. Louis A.B.C. Bohemian Beer.  
Andrew Usher's Scotch Whiskey.  
Old Tom Gin.  
The Old Government Blackberry Brandy.  
Mott's Sparkling Champagne Cider.

26--Plaza de Cervantes--26



*Pacific Oriental Trading  
Company.*



W. G. McBrayer Sour Mash Whiskey.

Johannis Table Water.

O. G. Ginger Brandy.

De Kuyper Holland Gin.

Bols Cordials.

California Clarets and White Wines.

Hostetter Stomoch Bitters.

Cantrell & Cochran's Belfast Ginger Ale.

Absinthe Pernod Fils.

**SWIFT AND COMPANY'S**

Air Dried Hams.

26--Plaza de Cervantes--26

LXXXVI

*Pacific Oriental Trading  
Company.*



**SWIFT AND COMPANY'S**

Prime Breakfast Bacon.

Pure Leaf Lard.

Pure Winter Strained Lard Oil.

Beef Extract.

Oleomargerine.

Fertilizers.

Toilet and Laundry Soaps.

Bayle's Little German Pretzels.

Bayle's Lunch Herring.

Bayle's Clam Extract.

Libby's Fine Vienna Sausages.

Libby's Magdeburger Cooked Sauerkraut.

26--Plaza de Cervantes--26.

*Pacific Oriental Trading  
Company.*



Armour's Sliced Ham.

Alaska Pink Salmon.

Heymann's Danish Butter.

St. Charles Evaporated Cream.

**NEW YORK LUBRICATING OIL CO.'S**

High Grade Lubricants.

Marine Engine.

Railroad and Cylinder Oils.

Lubricating Compounds.

- 26--Plaza de Cervantes--26

LXXXVIII

*Pacific Oriental Trading  
Company.*



**NEW YORK LUBRICATING OIL CO.'S**

P. & B. Ruberoid Roofing.

P. & B. Building Paper.

P. & B. Preservative Paint.

National Wall Coating.

Portland Cement.

Stempel Fire Extinguishers.

Ice Machines.

Diebold Fireproof Safes.

Billiard and Pool Tables.

American Bicycles.

Soda Water Apparatus.

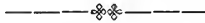
26--Plaza de Cervantes--26

**REMOVAL***Dr. Anna M. Sawyer***American Dentist**

HAS REMOVED TO 23

*Plaza Cervantes***Office Hours: 9---12 a.m., 2---5 p.m.****SAN GABRIEL***Cigar=Store**Plaza de Cervantes, No. 35,*

(Next Door to the Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Bank.)



CIGARS and Cigarettes of the leading factories in the City can be brought at factory prices. Orders taken for any quantity. Box trade a specialty. Firms who wish to avoid the bother of sending to the factories for export orders, can get same delivered at their warehouses by above store. Any order for any Cigars and Cigarettes from following factories kept in stock will receive promptest care, viz :

**ALHAMBRA,**                      **COMERCIAL,**  
**COMPETIDORA GADITANA**      **and FAVORITA.**  
**J. BORONAT, Manager.**

NO. 1

HOLLMAN & CO.

*8 Plaza Moraga*

*2 Escolta*

---

EUGENE CLYQUOT'S FAMOUS

CHAMPAGNE

*Heinz's*

PICKLES

*Heinz's*

PORK AND BEANS

*Fairbank's*

FAIRY SOAP

*Fairbank's*

COPCO SOAP

*Fairbank's*

COTTOLENE

# Army Canteens.

---

Officers in charge of Canteens would do well to correspond with us. We have every-

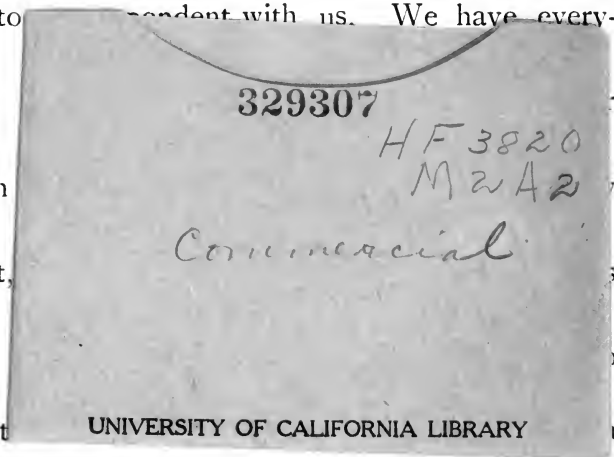
thing

which

Pabst,

Beer

be t



line of Blackberry and Ginger Brandies etc. Our Canteen Fixtures are first class.

Our price list and terms will be sent to any part of the Island upon application.

